THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of the Land Office—Lands Disposed of During the Year—Pre-emption and Homestead Rights—Railway and Special Grants.

We extract from the report of Land Commissioner Wilson the following passages of general interest:—

The Public Land System.

The operations of the public land system during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, were prosecuted in all the public land States and Territories except Wyoming and Alaska. Surveys have been completed in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi, Wisconsin, and Iowa. The entire area of the public domain is 1,834,998,400 acres, of which, during the past year, 10,822,896 acres were surveyed, involving 40,849 lineal miles of survey. The entire area surveyed is 508,567,752 acres, leaving unsurveyed 1,326,430,648 acres. Interesting accounts of boundary surveys are given, with chorographical and topographical information of great value.

Lands Disposed of During the Year.

The disposed of public lands in seventy-three local land offices during the year embraced 7,665,151·97 acres, being nearly a million acres more than last year. The cash receipts were $4,472,886·28, an increase of $2,840,165·38 over last year.

Pre-emption Rights.

The policy of forbidding settlement on the public lands without purchase, enacted by the law of 1807, was overpowered by the press of immigration. Congress first healed a multitude of breaches of this law by special retroactive statutes, and finally, by act of September 4, 1841, established the pre-emption privileges as a permanent element of our system.

The homestead policy is the worthy supplement of the pre-emption. A great increase of appropriation of public lands by actual settlers under these two classes of laws is shown. It is estimated that by direct and indirect operations of the land system during the last fiscal year, 60,000 small farms were added to the freeholds of our republic, about double the entire number of land owners in England, as reported in the decennial census of 1861.

Increase of Immigration.

The liberality of our naturalization laws has drawn an immense immigration from Europe. About 10,000,000 of our population are due to this cause. These have largely availed themselves of the kindly provisions of our land laws, absorbing an immense amount of pub ic land. It is estimated that foreign immigrants have brought to this country, since 1790, $400,000,000, gold value. Grants of land have been made to officers and soldiers of the different wars of the republic, thus testifying the nation's gratitude to its defenders. Our immense grants in aid of popular education are vindicated as a social necessity, the only means of securing such a diffusion of intelligence as will serve as a basis of free institutions.

Special Land Grants.

Large grants have been made for the support of universities and colleges. A special donation has also been made to the States of 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative they were entitled to under the apportionment of 1860. The aggregate amount of land finally accruing under all these grants will be not less than 79,326,802 acres. The disposition of these grants by several of the States is given in the report.

Grants for Railways and Internal Improvements.

The policy of grants for internal improvements, and especially for railways, is considered at length, and a sketch of the railway system of the United States is given at large. Its history naturally divides itself into three eras:—

First. Its primary stage, on the Atlantic slope, in which it had to await the slow accumulations of the necessary capital for its construction.

Second. Its secondary stage, in the Mississippi Valley, in which, by the donation of public lands otherwise unsalable, it created its own endowment by the values it imparted to the soil.

Third. Its definitive stage west of the Mississippi, in which it appears as a forerunner of civilization, gathering strength to project itself across great wilderness tracts to reach our Pacific States. At the close of the present year there will be in operation 47,000 miles of road. The tonnage of 1868 is estimated at over 100,000,000, representing a cash value of $12,000,000,000. At the close of this century we will have not less than 100,000 miles in operation, with a tonnage beyond present estimate. The enormous expansion of railways was one of our national necessities. The liberal policy of landed and loan subventions by the Government was the groundwork of this prosperous movement, but the Commissioner thinks that the time for such extraordinary assistance has passed, and recommends its withdrawal.

The Pacific Railroad and the Future of the Country.

The report concludes with a review of the commercial position of the United States, tracing a line of commerce around the earth between the 40th and 50th parallel, to which all the local currents of trade will converge. The completion of our Pacific Rail road, with the increasing advantage of railway communication over every other, is making this country the highway of the world's commerce. Our ability to compass this splendid result springs from our liberal-handed policy. Its influence is specially marked. The growth of our resources is startling. The gold value of personal and real property is $30,000,000,000. Our gross annual earnings amount to $10,000,000,000, of which not less than ten per cent., or $1,000,000,000 are surplus for investment. Our civilization, being industrial in its chief characteristics, look to a broader sweep of original production, and hence our accumulation of wealth will be more rapid than that of any past age.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Turkey and Egypt—Intrigues of Russia and France—Probable Complications.

A correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from Athens, gives the following details of affairs in the East:—

The Eastern question is rapidly approaching a new phase of development and a possible solution, on the condition that Napoleon III remains chief of the French nation. There remains no doubt in my mind, from evidence gathered from a large correspondence on and an intimate acquaintance with the political condition of the Greek and the Greco-Slavonic provinces of the Ottoman Empire, that the Russian Government is making preparations for a general and sufficiently desperate insurrection of the Christian population of that empire, and that the Egyptian question has been raised by the same influences to increase the Sultan's embarrassment, and at the same time to give the French Government a common interest in the hoped-for solution.

General Opposition to the Ottoman Empire.

The insurrection in Crete was equally favored by the Russian Government as a means of weakening the Sultan; and the more recent troubles in Dalmatia stimulated by it, to show Austria how strong a hold Panslavism had in that Empire, as well as to make a menace against its tranquility in case of alliance with Turkey. Servia and Moldo-Wallachia, as well as Bulgaria, Montenegro, and Bosnia, are well known to be in readiness, or getting to be so, to unite in any movement, and the probable appointment of General Ignatieff, late Minister to Constantinople, as Councillor of the Empire, is, in all probability, the signal for the commencement of operations, as it is well known that he is the advocate of the most energetic movements towards Stamboul, not directly, but as the object of a union of the Sclavonic tribes, who, in their utter incapacity to organize themselves into a separate nation, will fall into the hands of Russia at no distant period. General Ignatieff has been the soul of this combination, and if the means at his disposal equal his remarkable ability and energy, the critical moment for the Ottoman Empire has arrived.

Russian Policy Towards Greece.

The Greek element is carefully avoided in the new combination, Greek progress and the Pansclavic programme being utterly incompatible. The Cretan insurrection, stimulated and favored by Russia as long as it could weaken Turkey and Greece simultaneously, was treacherously suppressed by the Russian pressure at Athens, as soon as it became evident that it must lead to complications, and a general movement, in which the initiative would belong to Athens and the progressive and constitutional party in Greece, and in which the republican element in Italy and elsewhere would take part. This has always been the Russian policy towards Greece, to use her against Turkey, and at the same time exhaust her by internal troubles and external embarrassments. The constitutional statesmen of Greece, aware of this policy, have long since been earnestly opposing Russian influence in Greece, but the King being in the hands of the Czar, they can accomplish nothing without revolution, which no one desires at present.

The Cretans at the End of the Insurrection.

Having been intimately connected with all that related to the Cretan insurrection, I am perfectly competent to declare that at the time of the actual end of the Cretan insurrection the Cretans were, relatively to the forces which could be brought against them, in a better condition to resist than they had been at any previous time, and that the new and complete reorganization of the insurrection on a better basis than it had ever before had, was being prepared, and only demanded a sum of £8000 to complete and carry through the winter, when the insurrection, nearly ready in other parts of the Turkish empire, would have broken out—notably that of the Lebanon, whose chief, Joseph Karam, was waiting at Athens the signal to move.

The then governing Ministry in Greece (appointed virtually by Russia, whose control over the King was absolute), which had been for a year manœuvring to compel the insurrection to break itself down, but dared to take no direct steps to that end from fear of a popular rising, finally planned and sent the famous Petroponcaki expedition for the express purpose of breaking the insurrection down, and, at the same time, by apparently favoring it, to save themselves from popular indignation. The plot was so transparent that though it succeeded in crushing Crete, the Ministry fell with it, and the King was only saved by the dread of the consequences of a revolution in the critical state in which Greece then was.

England, Austria, and Greece.

Russia hopes to paralyze Austria, which is the party principally interested, by Prussian hostility and Sclavic insurrection, and in the present inert disposition of England to carry the question through without dangerous struggle, or a delay which would enable the Republicans of Europe to enter into the contest. The only combination which can stop the success of the plan is an union of England, Austria and Greece in support of Turkey, with neutrality of Prussia and Italy. This combination Russia hopes to prevent by using the influence of the United States to paralyze England and prevent her from making any direct resistance to the intrigues of the Czar, and to menace retaliation for the offences committed against us during the great insurrection.

The Influence of America.

As a question when, for the first time, the influence of the United States enters into European combination, it behooves us to consider well the effect of our exercise of it, and casting aside all petty hostilities and momentary irritation, to throw the weight of our moral influence in favor of progress and civilization. It is, perhaps, the first time in this century that the English policy has been in perfect accord with that of Christianity and human liberty, and no nobler satisfaction for all the injuries we have received at her hands could be taken than to assist her to do the working out of our own principles. No human interest requires that Russia should make new Polands on the Mediterranean; that she should extend the order of Warsaw to Athens and Siberia to the Himalayas. Russian predominance in the Levant is the death of all the rising republicanism of Eastern Europe, and equally of American influence there. As an earnest watcher, if not active participant, during the Cretan insurrection; as intimately conversant with the inner history of the affair from beginning to the end, I can positively assert that there was no political influence which the Russian agents were so hostile to as that of America, and though they employed it to the furtherance of their nefarious plans, and do still employ it, through the diligently-circulated statement that Russia and the United States are in accord on the Eastern question, they were invariably opposed to any step which would increase our hold on the popular feeling.

The Russian Church.

My known sympathies and trials on behalf of the Christian subjects of Turkey leave me in no doubtful color, so far as that empire is concerned. I clung to Cretan liberty while it had a shadow of hope, but, now that that struggle is over, and the sod covers our common dead, I am equally earnest in saying that the interests of Christianity and humanity demand the support of Turkey as against Russia, and the gradual development of the civilization of the East through Greek as opposed to Muscovite ecclesiastical influences. We all know what Russian political progress means, but we do not all know that the Russian Church is being built up into a Papacy more formidably organized and more strongly iron-clad than that of Rome can ever have been; an intolerable and despotic appliance of the State to the individuality of its subject, while the Greek Church preserves the municipal character and freedom of thought by which it has always been distinguished from that of Rome, and which it borrows from the republican character of its people in the days when it was planted there by the apostles.

Its gradual development cannot fail to develop a large, healthy Protestantism, when popular education is sufficiently advanced to become the basis of religious freedom. The Turk, again, is, with all his barbarism and fanaticism, tolerant of religious teaching, and too weak to prevent political progress. His empire will yield in time to a system of republican States, growing up in its decay, and confederated one day in an Eastern Switzerland, united in religion and interests, if not in tongue, while Russian supremacy will crush republicanism and religious freedom together.

The People of Greece.

The present Kingdom of Greece is the only possible nucleus of political development for the East, and, with all its faults and crudities of organization, has done and is doing much to prepare the race in other provinces for political freedom. I have lived with the Greeks four years, in relations the most intimate, and in circumstances the most trying to national character, and, though no Philhellene on my arrival in the country, I can declare that I have never lived with any people more worthy, in spite of their faults, the moral support of the civilized world, more thoroughly imbued with the political virtues most necessary to political existence or comparable with them for private and domestic virtue. Of their intelligence and aptitude for progress no one ever doubted who knew them, and the testimony not only of my own experience, but of many foreigners who have resided for years among them, is that as to probity and honesty they in no sense merit the reputation prejudiced and outwitted travellers have given them. The more one knows the people the more one must honor them.

It does not become our people in the coming struggle to exercise an influence adverse to the advancement of the only race from whom anything in the way of political progress in the East can be anticipated or with whom we can have any political sympathy, in order to punish England for the offense against us. I know that Russia counts largely on a certain moral support from our defiant attitude towards England.

Our only noble and great policy in the case is to give England to understand that so far as she maintains the interest of civilization we will sustain her with our friendship, and postpone if not condone all questions in abeyance between us. I wish it were possible that we might set the first example of national application of the principles of Christianity.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

A War Cloud in the Past—Interesting Historical Reminiscences.

Paris Correspondence of the London Times.

Under the title of "L'Œuvre de M. Bismark," 1863-1866, a work is about to issue from the Paris press which may be found to contribute useful materials to future histories of that eventful period. Its author, M. Villebort, was in Germany during the campaign of 1866, was present at most of its stirring scenes, and seems to have been on very friendly and almost intimate terms with Count Bismark, of whom he saw a good deal.

We must be prepared, therefore, for some leaning towards the hero of the time; but so far as I can judge from a hasty perusal of that portion of the as yet unpublished work which has reached my hands, the author does not shrink from criticizing as well as praising his friend and host. The following passage is curious and interesting:—"On the 7th of August I went to take leave of M. Bismark, by whom, at Berlin, before and after the war, at Horsitz and at Nikolsburg, I had always been received with a kindness of which I retain the most lively remembrance. Towards 10 at night I was in the Prime Minister's cabinet, when the French Ambassador, M. Benedetti, was announced. 'Go and take a cup of tea in the drawing-room,' M. Bismark said to me; 'I will be with you shortly.' Two hours passed, midnight struck, then 1 in the morning. About twenty persons, the family and intimate friends, awaited the master of the house.

"At last he appeared, with a calm and smiling countenance. We took tea and smoked and drank beer in the true German fashion. The conversation, alternately grave and gay, turned on Germany, Italy, and France. Rumors of war with France then circulated in Berlin. At the moment of leave-taking, 'Monsieur le Ministre,' I said, 'Will you allow me to ask you a strangely indiscreet question, Is it peace or war that I carry back to Paris?' M. Bismark answered promptly, 'A durable friendship with France! I firmly hope that France and Prussia will henceforward form the dualism of intelligence and progress.'

"I fancied I detected a singular smile on the lips of a man destined to occupy a distinguished place in Prussian politics, the Privy Councillor Baron von Kerdell. Next morning I called upon him and told him how much that smile had puzzled me. 'Give me your word of honor to keep what I am going to tell you a secret until you reach Paris; before a fortnight we shall have war on the Rhine if France persists in her territorial demands. She asks what we neither can nor will give her. Prussia will never yield an inch of German ground; we could not do it without raising all Germany against us, and, if it comes to that, we would rather raise her against France than against ourselves.' That step of the Tuileries Cabinet, so profoundly impolitic and unskillful at such a moment, and which resulted in a check given to French diplomacy, was of wonderful service to M. Bismark in all his enterprises on Germany. It furnished him with an irresistible argument to prove the necessity of great armaments against France, at the same time that his refusal to give up the least morsel of German soil still further exalted the prestige of Prussia in the eyes of every German patriot."

THANKSGIVING.

American Thanksgiving Day Abroad—Celebration of the Occasion in Vienna.

From Galignani's Messenger.

In pursuance of the proclamation of President Grant, appointing Thursday, the 18th of November, for a national thanksgiving, and in accordance with the invitation issued by the committee (Messrs. Post, Browne, Shattuck, and Tiffany), a large portion of the Americans in Vienna, ladies and gentlemen, assembled at 6 o'clock in the extensive hall of the "Weisses Ross," which was tastefully decorated for the occasion with the flags of Austria and America, in token of the growing cordiality of the two nations. The busts of the Emperor and Empress, together with a portrait of General Grant, occupied a conspicuous position amid the ornamentation of the extensive hall, while a band of music gave at appropriate intervals the national airs of the two countries. At the conclusion of the dinner Hon. John Jay, the American Minister, gave the first toast, "The President of the United States." A toast to the Emperor of Austria followed, the company receiving this toast as they had done that to the President of the United States, standing and with three cheers, and the band played an Austrian anthem. The minister, in introducing the third sentiment, alluded to the recent names which it enumerated, and among others, "Raymond, of the American Press; Rawlins, Secretary of War; Senator Fessenden, and George Peabody," and the company rose and honored in silence. The toast was, "The memory of the dead of American history, to whom we owe the Freedom, the Unity, and the tone of the Republic." The fourth toast, to "The Army and Navy of the United States," was responded to by General P. S. Post in an effective speech. The fifth, "The American Congress, Senate, and House, representing United States and a harmonious people," was briefly spoken on by Dr. Norris. The sixth, "Our Common Schools, the nurseries of morality and patriotism, of law and order, never to be controlled by sects or factions," was expatiated on by Mr. J. F. Delaplaine. The seventh, "The American Press," called forth interesting speeches from Mr. Maas, who had been for fifteen years associated with the press of the United States, and who gave some comparative statistics of the newspapers on the two continents, and by Mr. Kirsch, who concluded an effective speech, in which he eulogized the progressive press of Austria, by proposing a toast to a cordial understanding between the press of Austria and the United States, which was received with hearty cheers. The eighth, "The American Clergy," was to have been responded to by the Right Rev. Bishop Coxe, of Western New York, but he had been unexpectedly obliged to leave Vienna, and in the Bishop's absence it was spoken on by Dr. Josiah L. Hall. The last toast, "Our Countrywomen," was responded to by Dr. Shattuck, amid cordial applause, after which the company separated.

AQUATIC.

International Scullers' Match in England.

From the London Times, Nov. 22.

On Friday afternoon a scullers' match for £50 a side was rowed on the Tyne between Walter Brown, of Portland, Maine, champion sculler of the United States, and William Sadler, of Putney, a younger brother of Joseph Sadler, of Surbiton, with whom the American was matched some weeks ago, but to whom he paid forfeit. It was stipulated in the agreement between the men that the race should be rowed between the High Level and Scotswood Suspension bridges; but that, in order to avoid rough water, it should be either up on the flood or down on the ebb, whichever was the more propitious, as the umpire might determine. On the morning of the match day Mr. W. Johnson, of Newcastle, who had been appointed umpire, inspected the river, and as a strong wind was blowing from the westward, decided that the race should be rowed down from Scotswood to the High Level bridge, the water being somewhat rough while the tide was flowing, but by no means so much so as on the previous day.

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When above the Mansion House, or within one hundred and and twenty yards of the High-Level Bridge, Sadler stopped from exhaustion and nearly fell out of the boat. Brown, who was utterly incapable of an effort, and thoroughly rowed out, consequently went away and passed the post an easy winner. Sadler being incapable of completing the course and being lifted out of his boat. The time to the spot where Sadler stopped was 21 minutes 26 seconds, and Brown reached the bridge within another half minute. On all sides nothing was heard but loud expressions of admiration at the gallant manner in which the London man, after rowing a stern race, and a losing one for three miles, had endeavored to turn the fortune of the day at the last moment, the oldest *habitues* of the river dwelling upon the self-evident fact that both men were thoroughly exhausted, and that the American was fortunate in just pulling through. At last, therefore, the merits of the champion waterman of the United States have been fully tested, and that he is not the great sculler he was supposed to be has been abundantly demonstrated.

GENERALITIES.

How Burglars are Treated in New York.

A night or two since, as Miss Hawkins, residing near St. Peter's Church, in Westchester village, was retiring, she discovered a dim light in the vestry-room, and called up a man-servant, and sent him to the sexton, Mr. Butler. The two cautiously approached the church, and peering in at the open window saw a man, by the aid of his dark lantern, cutting out a panel of the door leading into the audience-room. Mr. Butler raised his revolver and fired. A piercing shriek attested that the shot had taken effect, and Mr. Butler hurried to the residence of Justice Baldwin, and, calling him up, they both repaired to the church. Here they found the thief, howling and groaning, his scalp and face blackened, disfigured, and one leg paralyzed from the effects of the ball that had entered his size. A large quantity of skeleton keys and burglar's tools was found in his possession. Should the thief recover, he will be horribly maimed and disfigured for life.

Murder Without Provocation.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, at No. 630 Water street, corner of Scammel, in a place kept by Francis Kelly, a quiet, well-conducted Irishman, a tremendous knocking of the door in Scammel street was heard, which was followed by its being burst in by five of the biggest rowdies the city can produce; but when Mr. Kelly presented himself, they sneaked off. As they were tailing out, Gillespie muttered, "Kelly, if I get you on the side walk, I'll knock the light out of yer!" Kelly, while pushing Ridley into the street, stepped out to the sidewalk. While here his assailants surrounded him. A blow from behind with the great wheel-rung, six pounds, stretched him on the pavement. His head was then clubbed and kicked. He was stabbed in one eye, and his nose was slit open with a bowie-knife. Another cut was given at the back of his head, extending from ear to ear. The murderers took to flight after these exploits. The alarm of murder was raised; but the attack had been so sudden that the aid of the police could not be obtained. The brother of Kelly arrived from Boston that evening, after a nine years' separation. While he was looking for his brother, he found him to all appearances dead, and copiously vomiting blood on the sidewalk. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon yesterday his life was despaired of, and he received extreme unction at the hands of his priest.—*N. Y. Sun of the 6th.*

Freedmen and the Public Lands.

Senator Sumner has prepared a bill, which he will present to the Senate during the week, providing for the appointment of a national commission to aid and facilitate the settlement of freedmen on lands they can own and work. The power of appointment is vested with the President, and the commission is to be similar to that appointed to settle the Indians on reservations. The President is favorable to the movement, and will give his countenance to the bill. There are now a few private associations with the same object in view, but they fail to meet the requirements of the cause. Lately several Boston gentlemen purchased a plantation of 2000 acres of land in the State of Georgia, and have divided it up into farms of 25 acres each, and have allowed freedmen to work them and pay the cost as they earn it. The freedmen are also charged with the cost of the persons who purchased the land for them. The plantation was bought in a portion of Georgia where the owners of land will not sell to colored people.

—"Letuppers" is the pet name for moderate Republicans in West Virginia.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Guy Fawkes Redivivus—A Grand Plot to Burn the Boston Churches—Baltimore Physicians Declare Dr. Schoeppe Innocent.

Steamboat Disaster on the Mississippi—Schooner Wrecked—Trial of the Lord Murderers in Boston.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Hotel Thief Arrested.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—Last night a hotel thief named John Bennett was arrested at the Quincy House. He had in his possession the requisite tools for going through all the rooms of the house. In a bundle were found some articles of contract between John Braham and Horace N. Lingard, which had evidently been the proceeds of a former robbery. The offender is about twenty years of age, and said that he was from Long Branch, N. J. While in the cell he tried to hang himself with his handkerchief to a bar in the cell door.

Church Burners.

A bold attempt was made last night to revive the habit of burning churches which prevailed a year or two ago with such vigor in the northern suburbs of Boston. The Winthrop Congregational Church, in Charlestown, was set on fire and damaged to a considerable amount.

Schooner Wrecked.

A despatch from Portland states that the coasting schooner Mary Alice, of Lincolnville, Me., in command of Captain John C. Perry, was lost on Trundy's Reef, Cape Elizabeth. The captain and two of the crew perished. The names of the seamen were R. Pendleton and Eugene Deero.

Removal of an Art Collection.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—The art collection of the late Thomas Thompson, of this city, valued at $200,000, is to be removed to New York.

Municipal Election.

Warner R. Whilder (Republican) was elected Mayor at the first municipal election in Haverhill yesterday.

Municipal Elections.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—Mr. Harding was elected Mayor of Cambridge yesterday by 377 plurality over Mr. Welsh. At Chelsea Mayor Forsythe was re-elected.

At Lawrence Mr. Melvin, Democrat, was elected Mayor. The City Council is about equally divided.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 7.—William S. Smith, Democratic and workingmen's candidate, was elected Mayor yesterday by 242 majority. The Republicans have a majority in each branch of City Councils and elected the City Clerk and Treasurer.

The Lord Murderers.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—The preliminary examination of Frank E. Bowers and James E. Riker, arrested for the murder and robbery of Nathaniel Lord, in Peabody, resulted in fully committing them for trial.

FROM THE WEST.

Heavy Defalcation.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 7.—George R. McGee, late a prominent attache here of the Security Life Insurance Company, has absconded with a large sum of the company's money. He also owes heavy amounts to parties in Cleveland.

A New Phase of the Woman Question.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7.—Francis Minor, husband of Mrs. Minor, of woman's rights notoriety, has applied to the Supervisor of Registration here, stating that his wife and some other women will endeavor to be registered as voters at the coming election.

Hansom Cabs in St. Louis.

A company has been organized here for the purpose of running *coupes* throughout the city on the same plan as in New York. The amount of stock subscribed is $100,000. The fare will be less than half that charged by hacks.

St. Louis Financial Affairs.

The County Court yesterday appointed Judge D. S. Dryden counsel, to collect the school claims in litigation. The Court has also ordered $5000 in bonds to be issued in favor of the Bank of Commerce at New York, as security for a suit brought by certain bondholders in the East for non-payment by the county of gold bearing bonds in coin.

An immense gang of burglars has just been discovered and broken up here.

Senator Morton and the Fifteenth Amendment.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 7.—Senator Morton writes to his friends in this city from Washington that he is confident the fifteenth amendment will become part of the Constitution before Congress adjourns.

The Split in the Democracy.

Mr. R. J. Bright, of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, and the representative of the Pendleton interests in Indiana, who was defeated as a delegate to the State Convention by the Hendricks men, has been appointed a delegate from Jefferson county, thus flanking the Hendricks men.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Indian Depredations.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, Dec. 7.—A letter from Cheyenne to the *Herald* says the Indians continue making depredations at various points in Wyoming. A general war is feared. A militia bill is now before the Legislature.

Lewis Smith, a carpenter in the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad at Sherman, died on Sunday night, having been crushed the day previous between two cars.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Steamboat Disaster.

SHREVEPORT, La., Dec. 7.—The Red River packet steamer Richmond struck a sawyer twelve miles below here, on the 2d, and sunk. The boat is a total loss. She was one of the best boats in the Red River trade. A small part of her freight was saved by a passing steamer. No lives were lost.

The Texas Election.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 7.—Meagre returns from Eastern Texas indicate a majority for Hamilton for Governor.

FROM NEW YORK.

Canals Closed.

ALBANY, Dec. 7.—The canals are practically closed for the season. About 115 boats are frozen in between West Troy and Spraker's Basin, one-half of which are loaded with grain, consisting of wheat and barley. The balance were being loaded with lumber.

The Snow Storm.

ALBANY, Dec. 7.—The snow storm continued till a late hour last night. About six inches of snow fell, and the sleighing is excellent. The atmosphere this morning is quite crisp and cold. The trains on some of the railroads are detained. The People's line of steamers and one or two tows left this city early yesterday for New York. No boats from New York have arrived this morning.

The New York Press on the Message.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The *Herald*, in its leader on the President's Message, says that it is that of an honest, clear-headed, practical man. He simply looks to the execution of the laws. His plan for funding of the debt and a gradual return to specie payments will command the general approbation of the country. It considers the message non-committal in relation to Cuban affairs, and styles the message a good business document.

The *Times* says the message is one of good views throughout.

The *World* says that the message is the weakest message ever sent to Congress by an American President. It considers that the message settles the Cuban insurrection against the patriots, and on financial affairs is too Quixotic and chimerical for serious consideration.

The *Tribune* regards the message as one of the wisest and most judicious ever transmitted to Congress, and predicts its hearty approval by the American people.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Cotton Estimates.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Misconceptions of the estimates of the cotton crop published by the Department of Agriculture have been current in commercial circles. The highest estimate has been 2,750,000 bales, and the figures in the Commissioner's report to the President are 2,709,000 bales.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Sympathy for Dr. Schoeppe.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7.—The meeting of physicians and others held here last night regarding Dr. Schoeppe's case passed resolutions expressing the belief that Miss Stennecke was not killed by prussic acid, and appointed a committee of ten physicians to visit Governor Geary and ask for clemency.

The Press on the Message.

All the morning papers, except the *Gazette*, speak well of the President's Message.

The Storm.

The storm of yesterday was severe in the surrounding country, and there was much snow. Railroad travel is somewhat interrupted.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 7—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92¾@92¾. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 85⅞; 1865s, old, 84¼; 1867s, 86½; 10-40s, 81½. American stocks steady; Erie Railroad, 20⅜; Illinois Central, 100¼; Great Western, 26½.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7—11 A. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 11⅝d.; middling Orleans, 12d. The sales to-day are estimated at 9000 bales.

LONDON, Dec. 7—11 A. M.—Linseed cakes, £10 19s. Calcutta Linseed, 59s. 6d.@60s.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 72f. 97c.

ANTWERP, Dec. 7.—Petroleum opened firm at 61f. 62½c.

HAVRE, Dec. 7.—Cotton opened firm on the spot and afloat, at 132½ for afloat.

BREMEN, Dec. 7.—Petroleum opened firm yesterday at 7 thalers, and closed firm but quiet.

HAMBURG, Dec. 7.—Petroleum opened firm yesterday at 15 marc bancos 6 schillings, and closed firm.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 7—1 P. M.—American securities quiet and steady; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 86; of 1867, 86⅝; 10-40s, 81.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6—1 P. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 11⅝d.; middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales will not exceed 8000 bales. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are dull.

Oats, 2s. 11d. Peas, 38s. California wheat, 9s. 10d.; red Western wheat, 8s. 6d.; red winter wheat, 9s. The receipts of wheat for the past three days were 17,500 quarters, of which 11,000 quarters were American.

Ship News.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 7.—Arrived, steamers City of Washington and Tarifa, from New York.

LONDONDERRY, Dec. 7.—Arrived, steamer Peruvian, from Portland.

CUBA.

The Liberation—Battle at San Jose—Remedios and Puerto Principe Affairs.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Nov. 30.—More troops! Still they come to aid the Spanish authorities in their (perhaps) vain endeavors to uphold the standard of Castillo y Leon to the trade winds that sweep over Cuba and render life to the white race possible on this island. Sunday a battalion of volunteers from Madrid, 1073 strong, arrived. The iron-clad Zaragosa, with another battalion, entered the harbor last evening, and several thousand more are expected this week. General Lesca has some 14,000 men in his department of Cinco Villas.

General Puello, with 8000 to 10,000, has his hands full in guarding Puerto Principe, Neuvitas, and the railroad between the two places. Valmaseda can dispose of some 10,000 men, scattered between Santiago de Cuba, Manzanilla, Las Tunas, Holguin, and Gibara. This last-named chief claims he has cleared the country between Santiago de Cuba and Manzanillo of rebels, a feat, by the way, he has performed three or four times, the rebels persisting in returning after wards.

The latest advices from Puerto Principe chronicle no movements of importance on the part of the Spanish forces. The insurgents about the town are strong enough to prevent the Spaniards from foraging save in large parties. A Peninsular resident there told me it is unsafe for any one to go half a league from the outposts of the town on account of the swarms of rebs. At San Jose, near Nuevitas, and not far from the line of the railroad, where the battalion of Catalan volunteers have their regimental headquarters, Spanish accounts report that an action took place on the 20th between 100 Catalans and over 500 insurgents.

The insurgents lost some 30 killed and the volunteers about half that number. Cuban rumors fly from mouth to mouth to the effect that the insurgents gobbled up the whole detachment of volunteers, over 150 strong, captured the regimental chest and flag—the ensign being one presented the battalion prior to their leaving Barcelona, by the municipality of that city. Holding the railroad between Nuevitas and Principe allows General Puello no leisure.

Remedios and the surrounding country is a favorite stamping ground for the insurrectionists. They burned last week a sugar estate not six miles from the town. *Per contra*, a detachment from the garrison at Remedios occupied an encampment the insurgents had evacuated, and they destroyed some two hundred sacks of rice they left behind. The officer in command at Remedios has ordered all the vagrant Chinamen found about the town to be employed in rebuilding the village of Taguayaboro, some ten miles from Remedios, which the insurgents burned a few weeks ago.

General Jordan, it is reported, is near Gibara, on the north coast. General Valmaseda will find the road that leads over the mountains from about the Conto river to the other side of "Jordan," a hard one to travel. Private letters from Santiago de Cuba paint a sombre picture of the health of the city. Similar sources of information from Bayamo, Manzanilla, and Trinidad render news that much sickness prevails in these points.

Ledru Rollin and Rochefort.

The following extract from a private letter written by M. Ledru Rollin to a friend in Paris is worth notice:—"Some think that I have shown good sense by withdrawing from the election; others consider me to have shown weakness. I will not discuss either opinion. I did what I thought my duty, but to you I will tell the reason of my conduct, which has appeared strange to my friends, and has rejoiced my enemies. Before young Rochefort's visit I hesitated; after that visit my hesitation entirely ceased. I wish for liberty, but not at any price; I wish for her clothed in white, not in purple. I leave purple to Emperors, and I foresee that, with men like Rochefort, we should inevitably come to a civil war. Admitting that blood was necessary in '93, to shed it now would be odious and useless."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1869.

The money market continues quiet, but the bank statement yesterday is decidedly favorable to an early return to ease and plenty. In the loans there is an increase of $356,116, and in specie $280,695, which is the largest improvement in specie reserve noticed for many months. The deposits also afford encouragement in an increase of $485,329 during the week. The only falling off is in the legal-tenders to the amount of $200,649. This unfavorable item is entirely due to the activity in the pork-packing centres of the West, and the loss is chiefly in the smaller denominations, which are scarce and in demand.

In the loan market there is very little material alteration. Call loans are comparatively quiet at 5@6 per cent., and the best business paper is current on the street at 8@10 per cent., well secured.

Gold opened with sales at 122⅞ and declined to 122⅝ before noon.

Government loans have taken a decidedly upward movement under the influence of the favorable reports from Washington. We quote 1881s at 118@118¼; 1865s at 112¾, and 10-40s at 108¾.

The stock market is exceedingly dull, without, however, any violent fluctuations in prices. State loans were unchanged. The first series sold at 102¾. City 6s were neglected.

Reading Railroad was the most prominent feature this morning, but prices were weak, sales being effected at 49@50; Pennsylvania Railroad sold to a limited extent at 54¾; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 119½; and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 53½. 53 was bid for Minehill; 42½ for Little Schuylkill Railroad; 34½ for Catawissa preferred; and 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In Canal, Bank, and Passenger Railway shares no sales were reported. 41¾ was offered for Second and Third; 60½ for West Philadelphia; and 11 for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$21600 Pa 6s, 1 se.1s.102⅜	100 sh Read...rg&i.49 56		
$5000 Con'g R bds.. 83	200 do.....c.49·56		
54 sh Penna R.is.c 54⅛	200 do..s10w.49·56		
10 sh Cam & A R. 119½	300 do.s8wn&i.49·56		
11 do.....119⅝	3 sh Leh Val....is. 53⅜		

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118@118¼; 5-20s of 1862, 115@115¼; do., 1864, 112⅝@112¾; do., 1865, 112⅝@113; do., July, 1865, 115⅛@115⅝; do. do., 1867, 115⅛@115⅜; do., 1868, 115¼@115½; 10-40s, 108⅝@109; Cur. 6s, 107⅜@107⅝.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. 8. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S 6s of 1881, 118@118¼; do 1862, 115@115¼; do. 1864, 112⅝@112¾; do. 1865, 112⅝@113; do. 1865, new, 115⅛@115⅝; do. 1867, do. 115⅛@115⅜; do. 1868, do., 115¼@115½; 10-40s, 108⅝@108¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 107¾@108; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 122⅜@122⅞; Silver, 120@122.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118⅛@118¾; 5-20s of 1862, 115¼@115½; do. 1864, 113@113⅜; do. 1865, 113⅛@113½; do. July, 1865, 115⅛@115⅜; do. July, 1867, 115⅛@115⅜; do. July, 1868, 115⅛@115⅜; 5s, 10-40, 108⅝@109. U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 107

THE FINANCES.

Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury—The Doings and Condition of the Department—Our Banking System.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December 6, 1869.—I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the doings and condition of the Treasury Department. In this report I naturally treat first of matters of administration and then measures of public policy. The officers in charge of the various bureaus and divisions of the Treasury Department have faithfully performed their duties, and I commend their several reports to the consideration of Congress.

The Treasurer of the United States has prepared an elaborate report, setting forth the present condition of the Treasury, and furnishing a *resume* of the business of the Treasurer's office from 1861 to the present time. The long and faithful services of the present Treasurer entitle him to the gratitude of the country. The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is respectfully commended to the attention of Congress. Since the appointment of the present Commissioner the administration of the office has been constantly improving.

The increase of receipts for the first five months of the present fiscal year in the sum of $14,431,333·06 over the amount collected in the first five months of the last fiscal year, is satisfactory testimony to the ability and integrity of the persons employed in that branch of the public service.

The amount paid by warrants for collecting the revenue from customs during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, was $6,378,385·43, and for the year ending June 30, 1869, $5,376,738·13, showing a decrease of $1,001,647·30. This decrease in the cost of collecting the revenue has not been attended by any loss of efficiency in the service. On the other hand, it is believed that the means for the detection of smuggling are better than ever before, and that the Custom House service is also constantly improving.

It ought to be understood that the chief means of collecting the revenue and enforcing the revenue laws, must be found in the administration of the Appraisers' Department. The frauds and losses arising from actual smuggling are unimportant when compared with the losses sustained through incompetent and dishonest examiners and appraisers.

Assuming that honest men may be obtained for these important positions at the present salaries, it is yet true that an incompetent appraiser or examiner may daily subject the Government to losses far exceeding his annual salary. Under existing laws certain revenue officers and other persons appearing as informers, are entitled to shares in fines, penalties and forfeitures. During the fiscal year 1868-69 the Treasury Department distributed the sum of $286,073·61 to such officers and to informers, in the various cases arising under the customs revenue laws, and a large additional sum was also paid through the internal revenue office.

The reasons on which the laws granting such allowances are based is that officers of the Government are stimulated to greater activity in the discovery of frauds and in bringing offenders to punishment. There can be no doubt that such is the effect of the policy, but the experience I have had in the Treasury Department has convinced me that the evils attending the system are greater than the benefits derived from it. It often occurs that revenue officers are led to assert claims in behalf of the Government, which have no just foundation in law or in the facts of the respective cases, and where real claims exist it is not the object of the informers and officers, who share in the penalties, to misrepresent the case to the Department so as to secure the greatest advantage to themselves.

But a more serious evil is found in the practice, quite general, of allowing persons to pursue a fraudulent course, until a result is reached, which will inure to the benefit of the officers and informers instead of checking criminal practices at the outset. It is impossible to set forth in exact language the character of the evils that grow out of the present system. I am, however, clearly of the opinion that the Government ought to rely upon public officers for the proper performance of their duties, without stimulating them by any contingent advantages. I have elsewhere recommended an increase of the salaries of Custom House officers, and the abolition of the system of giving to them a share of fines, penalties and forfeitures, will be an additional reason for the increase of salaries in this department of the public service.

It has become a practice for clerks and other persons who have held office in the Treasury Department, to accept employment as agents for attorneys for parties having claims against the department, and there is reason to believe that in some instances the information obtained while in the public service has been used in aid of the claimants.

Without detailing all the objections to this practice I respectfully suggest that a law be passed barring persons from practicing before the Treasury Department as agents or attorneys in behalf of claims that were pending when such persons were officers of the Department. In March last there were employed in the Treasury Department, at Washington, 2848 clerks, messengers and laborers, at a monthly cost of $285,921·51. At present, the whole number of such employees is 2441, and their monthly pay amounts to $238,280·84, showing a decrease of expenses at the rate of $571,088·04 per annum.

It was found necessary, however, during the period mentioned, to increase the force in the Internal Revenue office and in the office of the First Comptroller. This increase in the aggregate is at the rate of $80,440 per annum. This statement does not relate to the force employed in the bureau of engraving and printing. In March last there were sixty-two special agents in the service of the department, receiving, in the aggregate, for their services, the sum of $371·10 per day. Each of these agents made his reports to the department, and acted under its direct orders. The number at present employed is fifty-four, and their daily pay amounts to $308·85.

The pay of the agents has been increased generally, in the hope that more efficient services might be obtained. The sea coast and frontiers of the country have been divided into sixteen special agency districts, and a superintendent appointed for each. Assistants have been appointed and detailed to act under the several district agents. The orders of the department are, in all cases, sent to the agent in charge of the district, and the report of his assistants are made to him. The agent is required to make a monthly report of his own doings, and of the doings of his subordinates. The results thus far obtained seem to justify the organization introduced.

Arrangements have been made for the manufacture of paper for the currency and other obligations of the United States, and for the printing of the same, which increase the security of the Government against unlawful issues from the genuine plates. Under the eleventh section of an act approved June 30, 1864, entitled "An act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government and for other purposes," a peculiar paper has been designated as the Government paper, and by that act it is made a felony for any person to have or retain in his possession any similar paper, adapted to the making of any obligation or security of the United States, except under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, or some other proper officer of the United States.

Arrangements have been made for the manufacture of this paper by Messrs. Wilcox & Co., near Philadelphia, and the mills owned by them, which are exclusively devoted to this purpose, have been placed under the supervision of the officers of the Government, and such precautions have been taken for the custody of portions of the machinery as to render it improbable that the paper manufactured can be obtained by dishonest means. It is received by an agent of the Government stationed at the mills, and upon the requisitions of the Department, it is shipped to the National Bank Note Company, the American Bank Note Company, or to the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department, as the case may require.

Arrangements have also been made with each of the two companies mentioned for preparing one set of plates for every issue of currency or other obligation. The engraving and printing bureau at Washington prepares a third set, and each office places an imprint upon every obligation of the Government. Notice of the transmission of paper from the agent at the mills, and its receipt by each of the several officers of the deliveries therefrom to the sealing bureau in the Treasury Department, and also of deliveries to the Treasurer of the United States, is given each day by telegram or by letter, and on the following day the accountants in the Treasury Department prepare a statement showing the disposition of every sheet of paper manufactured.

In the month of November the paper at the mill and in each of the several printing establishments was carefully counted, and the result compared with the accounts in the Treasury Department. In an aggregate of about 7,000,000 of sheets received by the agent at the mills discrepancies were found to the extent of sixty sheets of fractional currency paper, and for the money value of which the companies doing the work are responsible. It is believed that these arrangements furnish better security than has heretofore existed against the fraudulent issue of currency or other obligations of the Government by the use of the original dies or plates, and the system of frequent examinations of the several establishments intrusted with the work will disclose at once any discrepancies in the accounts.

It is not probable that the changes made will diminish the expense. Indeed, the cost is greater than it would be if the work in all its branches were done in the Treasury Department. In my judgment, however, the additional security is of more consequence to the Government than the mere economy of money in the expense of engraving and printing.

The marine hospital service of the country is, upon the whole, in an unsatisfactory condition. Several hospitals have been erected at points where, at present, they are not needed, while the great commercial cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore have no hospital accommodations for sick and disabled seamen.

During the past season a careful examination of these institutions has been made by Dr. Stewart, an agent of the Treasury Department, and by Dr. Billings, of the United States Army. The result of their examination is that several hospitals have not been properly managed; that others should be closed, and that hospitals should be erected at New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia. Measures have already been taken for the sale of the hospitals at several places where they are not needed. The hospital at New Orleans is represented as unsuitable from bad location and other circumstances. The War Department is in possession of suitable hospitals at New Orleans and New York, which as I am informed are no longer needed for the use of the army. I respectfully recommend that they be transferred to the Treasury Department.

The revenue marine system is an important and expensive branch of the customs revenue service. There are thirty-six vessels belonging to the department, of which twelve are sailing vessels, and twenty-four are steamers. They vary in size from 40 to 480 tons. One hundred and seventy-three officers and twenty-four men are required to man these vessels, and their running expenses amount to about $865,000 a year. Five of these vessels, side-wheel steamers of 480 tons burden, are lake steamers, and out of commission. They are rapidly diminishing in value, while the care of them involves an annual expense of about $70,000.

The vessels now in the service have been purchased and built at various times, and, as far as I can ascertain, without special reference to the nature of the duty to be performed, and certainly without any matured plan. From one-half to three-fourths of the whole number are not adapted to the business. Congress recently appropriated $300,000 for the construction of four additional vessels, and proposals were issued and bids received under the authority thus conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury, but no contracts have yet been made. An examination of the subject has forced the conviction upon me that it is inexpedient to incur the expenditure until the department is in possession of more accurate and complete information.

I shall, therefore, take the opinion of a board of competent officers upon the following points:—

First. The size and character of vessels required by the nature of the service that they are to perform.

Secondly. Whether they should be constructed of iron or wood, or of a combination of these materials.

When the report of the commission shall have been received proposals will be issued for the construction of four vessels as authorized.

In addition to the parent mint at Philadelphia, six branch mints have been established at various times in different parts of the country—one at San Francisco, one at New Orleans, one at Charlotte, N. C., one at Dahlonega, Ga., one at Denver, Colorado, and one at Portland, Oregon.

Since the commencement of the war the branches at New Orleans, Dahlonega and Charlotte have been closed. An assay office, it is believed, will satisfy the necessities of the mining interests in Colorado, and for the present only a limited business will be done at the Portland mint. Indeed, with the construction of railroads and the consequently increasing facilities for communication, I am of opinion that the business of coining will be chiefly at one mint upon the Pacific, and at one mint upon the Atlantic coast.

Under an act of Congress, passed July 23, 1866, preparations are making for the sale of the mints at Charlotte, N. C., and Dahlonega. The mining and coining of the precious metals is now so large a national interest that it deserves more attention than it has hitherto received. At present there is no bureau or officer in the Treasury Department at Washington, charged specially with the management of this great interest. I, therefore, recommend that provision be made for the appointment of a proper officer to be intrusted with this branch of the public business, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The coinage of the country is diminished in amount by the fact that in England and France the mint expenses are much less than with us. It would, no doubt, have a tendency to prevent the export of the precious metals in the form of bullion, as the mint charges were to be reduced or altogether abolished. An agreement was made on the 11th of February, 1869, between the Secretary of the Treasury, on behalf of the United States, and certain parties in California, leasing a lot of land in San Francisco, known as the Custom House block, for the period of twenty-five years. This lease is subject to the condition that it shall be void if Congress, on or before the 1st day of January, 1870, shall take adverse action in reference thereto.

In the view of the fact that the lease is for a long period of time, and being of the opinion that the Government should retain control of property that may be needed for public purposes, I think it expedient for Congress to annul the lease.

Considerable progress has been made upon the foundations of the Post Office building in the city of New York, and of the Post Office and independent Treasury building in the city of Boston. The supervisory architect of the Treasury Department is of the opinion that the wall and roofs of the buildings may be completed during the next year, if sufficient appropriations are furnished. The works having been undertaken, I am of opinion that it is economical to make the necessary appropriations for their speedy completion.

During the month of December the department will be prepared to submit a report upon the condition of our commercial marine. That report will show that the navigation interest of the country has not recovered from the losses sustained during the war, and also that efficient measures are necessary for its restoration. I cannot omit to call the attention of Congress to the inadequacy of the salaries paid to officers in the Treasury Department who exercise discretion, and whose acts bind the Government, or affect directly its expenditures or revenues. Some of the salaries were fixed when the Government was organized, others when new officers were added, and but few of them have been increased recently.

It is unquestionably true that persons having equal ability and clothed with similar responsibility, receive much larger compensation from individuals and corporations, and although many of the officers now in the public service are likely to continue, from the circumstance that their vocation has led them aside from the ordinary channels of business, yet as an act of justice to them, and in the interest of the Government, I earnestly recommend an increase of their pay.

Speaking generally, this increase of pay should be extended to revenue officers in the customs service, such as collectors, surveyors, naval officers, and especially to appraisers and examiners in the Appraisers' Department.

Should the recommendation to repeal the laws granting shares of penalties, fines and forfeitures to public officers be adopted, it will be necessary to increase the salaries of collectors, naval officers and surveyors at all the principal ports of the country. It is a plain truth that the Government has no right to expect the services of competent men as appraisers and examiners at the present inadequate salaries. In the larger cities they are insufficient for the support of a family, and under such circumstances the Government is not without responsibility when it places its officers in such a position that they are compelled to choose between dishonesty on the one hand and penury on the other.

The salaries of the Assistant Treasurers and their principal officers should also be increased, for substantially the same reasons. It has been found impossible for the last few years to retain the services of the most efficient clerks in the Treasury Department, except by additions to their lawful salaries through an appropriation placed in the hands of the Secretary for that purpose. The distribution of this appropriation is an unpleasant duty for the Secretary, and cannot be performed without producing jealousies and discontents among the officers of the Department.

Speaking generally it may be said that the heads of bureaus, chief clerks and clerks in charge of divisions are inadequately compensated for the services they perform. The routine business of the department can be performed in a satisfactory manner by clerks receiving the compensation now provided by law, but men, on whose judgment and discretion the Government relies for the proper transaction of the business of the country, and whose labors are not limited to the ordinary hours of duty, should be made to feel that they are properly compensated. There are two changes in the organization of the Treasury Department which I consider important.

The first change to which I refer, is the creation of a chief comptroller of the Treasury, who shall be authorized to control the system of accounting by the several auditors and comptrollers, and to whom all appeals shall be made upon questions arising in the accounting officers of the Treasury. The creation of this office, clothed with the powers indicated, will give uniformity to the accounting system, and, I trust, will be in the power of the officer appointed to simplify the system and materially reduce the expenses of the Department in this particular.

The second change to which I call attention is in my opinion even more important. At present there are eight divisions in the Secretary's office, whose duties are connected exclusively with the customs revenue system. There is no person, except the Secretary of the Treasury, who is by law authorized to pass finally or, in any way, authoritatively upon questions arising in the administration of the customs revenue laws. At the present time the revenue from customs is as large as the revenue from the excise system. The number of men employed and the field of its operations are nearly as great. It is impossible for the Secretary of the Treasury to give to the various questions that arise in the administration of the system that attention which is essential to the service.

The duties of superintending the collection of the customs revenue are so varied, delicate and important as to justify and require the exclusive attention of the most competent person whose services can be obtained. The experience of the present year in the administration of the internal revenue system, and the collection of the excise tax, justifies the opinion that the establishment of the office of Commissioner of Customs Revenue, corresponding in powers and position to that of the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the appointment of a competent commissioner, would render the execution of the customs revenue laws much more efficient and harmonious, while the revenue would probably be increased to the amount of many millions of dollars annually; nor is it probable that the expenses would be materially greater.

Including interest earned and not paid, and deducting cash on hand, the debt of the United States on the first of March last was $2,525,463,250·01, and subject to the same conditions, it was $2,453,539,-725·23 on the first of the present month, showing a decrease of $71,903,504·78. This apparent decrease of the public debt is less than the actual decrease. Considerable sums have been paid on account of war and other old claims, not previously ascertained, and, therefore, not included in any debt statement.

The account of March 1, from the necessity of the case, included only the interest accrued and not then payable, but as a matter of fact there were outstanding and overdue interest coupons, and these several millions have since been paid out of the ordinary revenue. Previous to March 1 no interest account had ever been kept with the several loans. Such measures as were found practicable have since been taken to ascertain the exact condition of these accounts. The bonds issued by the United States in aid of railways, amounting to $62,625,320, being in the nature of a loan, are not included in the foregoing statement.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, there was an excess of receipts over expenditures, including interest on the public debt, of $49,453,149·46. Of this excess $12,992,370·03, as nearly as can now be ascertained, arose previous to March 1, and the remainder, $36,460,779·43, between that time and the 1st day of July. This excess was applied from time to time to the purchase of 5-20 bonds, and the excess of receipts since July 1 has been used in the same manner. These purchases amounted in the aggregate on the 30th day of November, to $75,470,800. A large part of the excess of receipts was realized in coin. Sales of gold have been made from time to time, and the proceeds applied to the purchase of bonds.

With the exception of the sales of moderate amounts of coin in Chicago, New Orleans, St. Louis and Baltimore, for the payment of duties, the sales of gold and the purchase of bonds have been made uniformly through the agency of the Assistant Treasurer at New York, and without any expense to the Government, except the comparatively small amount paid for advertising the proposals. The average premium on gold since March 1 has been 32 8-10 per cent., and the average premium paid for bonds has been 16 98-100 per cent. Upon this basis of the sales of gold and the purchase of bonds, the average price paid for bonds in coin has been 88 55-100 per cent.

The act of February 25, 1862, provided that the coin received for duties upon imported goods should be annually set apart as a sinking fund, to the extent of one per centum of the entire debt of the United States. In conformity with this requirement I have purchased bonds to the amount of $20,044,800, and designated them as belonging to the sinking fund. These purchases are as substantial a compliance with the statute from the 4th of March last, I have not felt myself authorized or required to make any provision for the time that elapsed for the passage of the act and previous to the commencement of the administration.

With the excess of means at my command, I have purchased bonds in addition to those purchased for the sinking fund to the amount of $55,432,000. These are held as a special fund subject to the action of Congress, and I respectfully recommend that they be added to the sinking fund, and that any future purchases that may be made be so added until the gross amount shall constitute a fund equal to that which would have been created if there had been no delay in the execution of the law. The depreciation of the currency is due to two causes:—First, the excessive issue; and secondly, to the want of faith in the Government, and the extent of the influence of the first-named cause cannot be ascertained until the second is removed substantially.

Whenever our credit shall be so much improved at home and abroad that holders of our bonds are disposed to retain them, even when the public mind is excited upon financial subjects, we shall be able to judge more accurately the extent of the over issue of paper money. It is also true that the quantity of currency necessary for the transaction of the business of the country cannot now be fixed accurately. Since the close of the war the wants of the States of the South have increased, and consequently a large amount of currency has been withdrawn from other sections to supply the demand there created.

The amount necessary for the purposes of the South will steadily increase for the next two years. The construction of the Pacific Railroad is likely to result in the substitution of paper for coin by the people of the Pacific coast. It is probable that the demand for paper for that purpose will not be less than thirty millions of dollars. As a consequence, a very large quantity of coin will be withdrawn from circulation, and thus practically the coin will be increased upon the Atlantic coast, and the paper in circulation in the States east of the Rocky Mountains will be materially reduced. These changes will tend to diminish the difference between paper and coin.

The ability of the country to resume specie payments will not be due to our special legislation upon the subject, but to the condition of its industries and to its financial relations to other countries. These, of course, will be more or less dependent upon the general policy of the Government. The war exhausted the country of its material wealth, and the States of the South were literally impoverished. A necessary condition for the resumption of specie payments was the development of the industries of the nation both South and North, and the consequent accumulation of the movable products of industry to such an extent that our exports of those products should be equal substantially to our imports.

So long as it is necessary to pay for merchandise imported by the transfer of Government bonds or other evidences of indebtedness, to other countries, so long it will be impracticable to resume and maintain specie payments. When the products of industry exported shall be equal, substantially, to the products of other countries imported, there will be no demand for specie for export, except what may arise from the circumstances that our bonds held abroad are sent home, sold in our markets and the proceeds exported in coin.

When the credit of the country shall be fully established in Europe, and there shall be no doubt either of our ability or disposition to meet all our obligations, bonds heretofore, and now to a large extent held by merchants and bankers, will be transferred to capitalists for permanent investment. When this change shall have taken place the probability of our securities being sent home under the influence of political or financial difficulties in Europe, will be very slight, and when, as a concurring fact, our exports, exclusive of public securities, shall be equal to our imports, specie payments may be resumed without even a temporary embarrassment to the business of the country.

One of the most efficient means of strengthening the country in its financial relations with other countries is the development of our commercial marine. The returns show that a very large amount of the foreign trade is in English hands.

We are not only thus dependent upon a rival country for the performance of the business which should be in the hands of our own people, but our ability to maintain specie payments is materially diminished. If the entire foreign trade of the country, both of exports and imports, were carried on in American ships, the earnings would not be less than seventy five millions of dollars a year. At present the freights of the foreign trade in American ships do not exceed twenty-eight millions of dollars.

Were the trade exclusively in American hands a large part of this difference of forty-seven millions of dollars would be due to citizens of the United States, and payable in other countries. This amount would be thus added to our ability to pay for goods imported from those countries. If, for example, an American citizen purchase in New York a thousand barrels of flour for six thousand dollars, and export it to Liverpool in an American vessel, and it is there sold for seven thousand dollars, a bill of exchange may be drawn against the proceeds, and an invoice of goods of the value of seven thousand dollars, purchased in England, entirely liquidated, although at the Custom House at New York there would be an apparent balance against the country of one thousand dollars. But if, on the other hand, the thousand barrels of flour are exported in a British vessel, the proceeds of the flour realized in New York, and which can be applied to the payment of goods bought in England, will be only six thousand dollars, and there will remain an actual balance against the country of a thousand dollars.

This familiar example shows the importance of re-establishing our commercial supremacy upon the ocean. And I deem it therefore essential to the country prosperity that the shipping interest should be fostered not only as a nursery for seamen, but also as an essential agency in enabling the Government to institute and maintain specie payments. It is an interest also which in its development is as important to the States and people remote from the sea coast as it is to the maritime sections. Every addition to our facilities for the export of the products of the interior is as advantageous to the producers as to the merchants and shipbuilders of the coast.

While I do not anticipate that it will be necessary to delay resumption until our proper commercial position is regained, I am satisfied that the development of the navigation and ship-building interests will improve the credit and rapidly augment the wealth of the country. The suggestions that I have made indicate my opinion that it will not be wise to resume specie payments while so large a part of the interest-bearing debt of the country is represented by Five-twenty bonds and held by European merchants, bankers, and manufacturers. Questions that have been raised in regard to the nature of the obligation assumed by the Government in the issue of these bonds have undoubtedly deterred many persons from purchasing them as a permanent investment, and consequently they are largely held in this country and in Europe for speculative purposes by persons who design to put them upon the market whenever the advance shall furnish a sufficient inducement, or when political or financial disturbances may create a demand for money for other purposes. It is probable that from seven to nine hundred millions of these bonds are now held in Europe, and to a considerable extent by persons who will dispose of them under the influences to which I have referred. Such a panic as existed in Europe in 1866, at the opening of the Austrian and Prussian war, would be likely to induce the return of a sufficient amount to this country for sale to embarrass business, and in case of resumption to cause the suspension of banks. It is, therefore, in my judgment essential that the larger part of the Five-twenty bonds be withdrawn, and that other bonds be substituted in their place, issued upon terms and conditions which will admit of no doubt. In fine, the practical question is not merely the resumption of specie payments as a measure by itself, it is not difficult, but the problem is to resume under such circumstances that the position can be maintained not only in times of tranquility, but also in periods of excitement and peril.

Our course, it seems to me, is plain. Every measure of the Government bearing upon the subject should tend to appreciate the value of our paper currency. It is probable that some decrease in the volume of paper will ultimately be necessary. I therefore respectfully suggest that the Secretary of the Treasury be clothed with authority to reduce the circulation of United States notes in an amount not exceeding two millions of dollars in any one month. Thus will the country be brought, gradually it may be and yet without disaster, into a condition when the resumption of specie payments will be easy if not unavoidable, and on the 1st of December, 1869, the principal of the public debt of the United States, not deducting bonds and cash on hand, amounted to $2,505,286,789·82. Of this amount the sum of $356,113,238·50 is represented by United States notes not bearing interest. The larger part of this is needed for circulation, but the amount can be reduced from the ordinary revenue of the country if Congress shall consider it expedient to make provision for such reduction. The fractional currency in circulation was $28,885,564·68, and there is no occasion for any legislation in reference to this item of the public debt. There were also outstanding certificates for gold deposited in the Treasury to the amount of $36,862,940. These certificates are redeemable on presentation. These three items amount in the aggregate to $431,861,763·18, and in making provision for the public debt they are not necessarily to be considered.

Of the loan of January 1, 1831, the sum of $7,022,-000 is outstanding and payable on the 1st of January, 1871. The loan of 1858, of twenty million dollars, is payable in 1873. The bonds known as ten-forty bonds, amounting to $194,567,500, are not payable until 1874. The six per cent. bonds payable in 1881 amount to $283,677,000. As the bonds known as eighty-ones and ten-forties, amounting in the aggregate to $76,344,900, are not due and cannot be paid previous to 1874 and 1881, it is unnecessary to consider them in making provision for a new loan. The Five-twenty bonds, amounting in the aggregate to $1,692,671,100, are either due or will soon become due, and it is to this class of the public debt and to this class alone that attention should be directed.

Of this amount the sum of $75,447,800 has been purchased since March last, and the ponds are now held by the Government. Before any measure for funding the five-twenty bonds can be consummated the Government will be able to purchase at least seventy-five million dollars more. There will then remain on the first of July next about $1,450,000,000 of the five-twenty bonds in the hands of the public creditors. Of the entire indebtedness of the United States only the unimportant sum of twenty-seven million dollars will be due and payable previous to 1874.

Under these circumstances it does not seem to me to be wise to authorize the funding of the whole amount of the five-twenty bonds which, as is now anticipated, will be outstanding on the 1st of July next; but that $250,000,000 at least should be suffered to remain, either for purchase or redemption previous to 1874. Should the sum of $250,000,000 be left for that purpose, the entire public debt will be in a condition to be easily redeemed. Between 1874 and 1881 the ten-forty bonds could be paid, and provision also made for the redemption of the bonds which will become due in the year 1881. It may be wise to reduce the proposed loan to $1,000,000,000, which would then leave for payment previous to 1881 the sum of about $670,000,000, or hardly more than $60,000,000 a year. Assuming that the proposed loan will be for an amount not exceeding $1,200,000,000, I recommend that it be offered in three classes of $400,000,000 each. The first class of $400,000,000 to be payable in fifteen years and to be paid in twenty years. The second class of 400,000,000 dollars to be payable in twenty years and to be paid in twenty-five years. The third class of 400,000,000 dollars to be payable in twenty-five years and to be paid in thirty years. The essential conditions of the new loan appear to me to be these:—

First. That the principal and interest shall be made payable in coin.

Second. That the bonds known as five-twenty bonds shall be received in exchange for the new bonds.

Third. That the principal be payable this in this country and the interest payable either in the United States or in Europe, as the subscribers to the loan may desire.

Fourth. That the rate of interest shall not exceed 4½ per cent. per annum.

Fifth. That the subscribers in Europe shall receive their interest at London, Paris, Berlin, or Frankfort, as they may elect.

Sixth. That the loans, both principal and interest, shall be free from all taxes, deductions, or abatements of any sort, unless it shall be thought wise to subject citizens of the United States to such tax upon income from bonds as is imposed by the laws of the United States upon incomes derived from investments.

There are two reasons, and each seems to me to be a controlling reason, why the bonds of the United States should be exempt from State and local taxes. If not so exempt, the amount of the taxes imposed by the local authorities will be added to the interest the Government will be required to pay, and thus the national Government will be compelled to provide for taxes imposed by the local authorities. Secondly. Inasmuch as the ability to borrow may, under some circumstances, be essential to the preservation of the Government, the power should not even in times of peace and prosperity be qualified by any concession to the States of the right to tax the means by which the National Government is maintained. The right to use its lawful powers, free of any condition, restriction or claim of another, is an essential condition of sovereignty and the National Government should never surrender or qualify its power in this particular. In offering the new loan, citizens and subjects of other governments should receive the strongest assurance that the interest and principal are to be paid in coin, according to the terms of the bonds issued, without deduction or abatement whatsoever.

In order to avoid the necessity of employing agents for the negotiation of the loan, I respectfully recommend that a liberal commission be allowed to subscribers, and that those who first subscribe be permitted to select the class of bonds in which their subscriptions respectively shall be made. I further recommend, in connection with the proposed loan, that the banks established under "the act to provide a national currency," be required to substitute the bonds that may be issued under the proposed loan act for those now deposited as security for the redemption of their bills. Should any bank be unwilling to accept the new condition, provision should be made for the surrender of its charter, and authority given for the organization of new banks to supply the deficiency thus created. An essential condition to the success of the proposed new loan is the continuance of the present revenue system. A chief means by which the present holders of the five-twenty bonds can be induced to surrender them and receive a bond upon longer time and at a lower rate of interest is the certainty furnished by the magnitude of the national revenue that these bonds are soon to be redeemed. We must be prepared to offer them the alternative either of accepting the new bond at a lower rate of interest or payment of the principal of the existing bonds. When the five-twenty bonds shall have been funded to the amount of $1,000,000,000 or $1,200,000,000, the revenues can be reduced materially, and yet sufficient sums be raised to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government, to pay the interest on the public debt, and also to pay $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 of the principal annually, should our success in negotiating a new loan be commensurate with my expectations, based upon the present ability and disposition of the people of the United States to pay the public debt are sufficient to justify us in assuming that the bonds of the United States will command the highest rates in the markets of the world. We shall then be in a condition to enter upon the work of reducing the tax at the commencement of the next session of Congress.

On the 30th of June, 1868, the amount of outstanding three per cent. certificates and compound interest notes convertible into three per cent. certificates was $71,604,890. On the 30th of June, 1867, the amount outstanding was $54,991,410, showing a reduction of $16,413,480 in that form of indebtedness. On the last of December, 1869, the amount outstanding was still further reduced to $49,716,150, showing a total reduction in seventeen months of $21,888,740. The three per cent. certificates are a substitute, to a considerable extent, for United States notes, being largely held by the banks as a portion of their reserve, and thus indirectly, though not to their full nominal value, they swell the volume of currency. I recommend that provision be made for the redemption of the three per cent. certificates within reasonable time, and, as a compulsory measure for the reduction in the amount of currency which would thus be caused, that authority be given to grant charters for banks in the States where the banking capital is less than the share to which they would be entitled to an amount not exceeding thirty-five millions of dollars in the aggregate. The redemption of the three per cent. certificates and the additions to the banking capital might be so arranged as not to produce a serious disturbance in the finances or business of the country, while additional banking capital would be supplied to the sections now in need of it, and this without any increase of the volume of circulation.

There are two evils in the present banking ayatem which require remedy by prompt and efficient legislation. The first is the practice on the part of banks of allowing interests upon deposits. The effect of this practice is that moneys in the hands of individuals which otherwise might be loaned for regular mercantile and other business purposes are diverted into the custody of banks, upon the idea that if the security is not better, payment can be secured at a moment's notice. Country banks, and others remote from large centres of trade, having received money or deposit for which they pay interest, are anxious to transfer such funds to other hands from which they will receive an equal or larger rate of interest in return. They are stimulated also by the desire to place their funds where they can be at all time commanded. Thus influenced, large sums are placed on deposit with banks in the cities, and especially the city of New York, which is the great centre of trade and finance for the Atlantic coast. In the ordinary course of trade the currency of the country tends rapidly to the cities, and it is unwise to stimulate this tendency by artificial means. But the evil does not end with the impoverishment of the country, as the banks in the city may be called upon at any moment to respond to the drafts of their depositors, they decline to make loans representing such funds upon commercial paper, payable on time, but insist upon making call loans, as they are termed, with Government bonds or other obligations pledged as collateral security. Merchants will not borrow money in large sums payable on demand. The consequence is that the moneys thus accumulated in the city banks are loaned to persons engaged in speculative purposes. The extent of this evil is seen in the fact that of the bank loans in the city of New York in October, 1868, $98,000,000 were upon commercial paper and $68,000,000 upon demand, with a pledge of collaterals; and in October, 1869, $99,000,000 were upon commercial paper and $59,000,000 upon demand. In the former year 41 per cent., and in the latter year 37 per cent. of the loans made by the New York banks were upon demand. A further result is seen in the fact that parties borrowing money upon commercial paper for legitimate commercial purposes pay from 5 to 6 per cent. additional interest per annum as compared with persons who borrow money for speculative purposes. I, therefore, respectfully recommend that a law be passed prohibiting absolutely the payment of interest by banks upon deposits, and limiting also their loans upon collaterals to an amount not exceeding ten per cent. of their capital.

I am satisfied also that the practice of certifying checks, even when funds are in the bank to the credit of the drawer of the check, is fraught with evil, and that it ought to be entirely prohibited.

The following statement exhibits the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869:—Receipts for Customs, $180,048,426·63; internal revenue, $158,356,460·86; lands, $4,020,344·24; direct tax, $765,685·61; miscellaneous sources, $27,752,829·77; total exclusive of loans, $370,943,747·21. Expenditure—civil service, $56,474,081·53; pensions and Indians, $35,519,544·84; War Department, $78,501,991·61; Navy Department, $20,000,757·97; interest on the public debt, $120,694,242·80; premium on 7 3-10 U. S. Treasury notes, $300,000; total, exclusive of loans, $321,590,527·75; receipts in excess of expenditures, $49,453,149·46.

The following statement exhibits the receipts and expenditures for the quarter ending September 30, 1869:—Receipts—Customs, $52,598,921·86; internal revenue, $47,926,352·61; lands, $893,864·08; miscellaneous sources, $7,412,483·67; total, exclusive of loans, $109,883,162·62. Expenditures, after deducting the amount of repayments by disbursing officers and others—Civil service, $15,162,262·05; Indians and pensions, $13,547,942·79; War Department, $13,505,468·05; Navy Department, $5,782,630·96; Interest on the public debt, $37,452,280·74; total, exclusive of loans, $85,480,514·59; receipts in excess of expenditures, $23,351,107·43. The estimated receipts and expenditures for the three remaining quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, are as follows:—Receipts for customs, $135,000,000; internal revenue, $127,000,000; lands, $4,000,000; miscellaneous sources, $20,000,000; total, $286,000,000. Expenditures—civil service, $40,000,000; pensions and Indians, $21,000,000; War Department, $40,500,000; Navy Department, $14,000,000; interest on the public debt, $93,750,000; total, $209,250,000; estimated receipt in excess of expenditure, $76,750,000; estimated receipts and expenditures based upon existing laws for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871. Receipts—customs, $185,000,000; internal revenue, $175,000,000; lands, $5,000,000; Miscellaneous sources, $28,400,000. Total, $393,000,000. Expenditures, Civil, Foreign, and Miscellaneous, $60,000,000; Interior, Indians, and Pensions, $36,000,000; War Department, $50,000,000; Navy Department, $18,000,000; interest on the public debt, $127,000,000. Total, $291,000,000. Receipts in excess of expenditures, $102,000,000. The foregoing estimates of receipts are made upon the assumption that the laws now in force relating to customs and internal revenue will not be so changed as to materially affect the revenue, and the estimates of the expenditures are based upon the expectation that no extraordinary appropriations will be made.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

THE TREASURY.

The Annual Report of F. E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States.

The annual report of General F. E. Spinner, as Treasurer of the United States, to Secretary Boutwell, will be found to be an exceedingly interesting and valuable document. The statement of the receipts and expenditures given exhibits the business transactions of the several offices connected with the Treasury, and all national banks that have been designated as depositaries of the moneys of the United States, during the year, and the report further contains the movements of the office in the past as compared with the present, and valuable suggestions for the future.

At the close of the fiscal year, the 30th day of June, 1869, the books of the office showed the moneys received and disbursed in authorized warrants as follows:—

Cash Dr.	
Balance in Treasury from last year	$130,884,437·96
Received from loans	$347,519,755·76
Received from internal revenue	158,356,460·86
Received from miscellaneous sources	27,752,829·77
Received from direct tax	765,685·61
Received from lands	1,020,344·24
Received from War	27,432,471·85
Received from Navy	9,945,975·07
Received from Treasury	1,691,379·70
Received from Interior	1,024,402·69
Received from Customs (in gold)	180,048,426·63
Received from debit of two items in Register's office	6,493·63—658,474,225·31
Total	$789,308,663·27

Cash Cr.	
Paid on account of public debt	$405,125,315·86
Paid on account of the Army	105,934,462·46
Paid on account of the Navy	22,946,733·94
Paid on account of the Interior	36,543,946·93
Paid on account of the Treasury proper	26,307,597·40
Paid on account of the Treasury interior	4,996,952·83
Paid on account of the internal revenue	9,296,376·11
Paid on account of the customs	14,966,031·46
Paid on account of the diplomatic	1,387,713·99
Paid on account of the quarterly salaries	502,010·36
Paid on account of the war (civil branch)	1,488,759·08
Unavailable, transferred to Register	4,422·99
Balance in Treasury	155,690,340·85
Total	$789,308,663·27

The receipts were carried into the Treasury by 10,990 covering warrants, which is an increase of just nine hundred over the last year. The payments were made on 27,810 authorized warrants, for the payment of which there were issued 20,752 drafts. In both of these two last items there is a falling off from last year.

The foregoing amounts include counter warrants and repayments of moneys unexpended.

The counter warrants amount to	$33,719,992·09
The amount returned from sales and unused money to	15,126,091·32
Total as above	$48,846,993·41

With these corrections of deducting all expenditures that were returned into the Treasury as above, the statement would be:—

RECEIPTS.

Total of all actual receipts	$634,747,322·52
Add payments and repayments	33,719,992·09
Register's certificates, money recovered from defaulters	6,493·61
Balance held from last year	130,884,437·95
Total	$789,308,663·27

PAYMENTS.

Total of all actual payments	$599,903,927·41
Add payments and repayments	33,719,992·09
Unavailable, transferred to Register's books	4,422·99
Cash balance in Treasury	155,

todnz, on account of the sinking fund, and on account of a fund held subject to the order of Congress, November 1, 1869:—

Loans.	Principal	Premium	Total.
Feb. 25, 1862	$6,731,200	$1,225,658 88	$7,957,025 88
March 3, 1864	706,400	138,751 30	845,151 30
June 30, 1864	7,744,500	1,420,621 19	9,165,121 19
March 3, 1865	4,003 600	744,058 38	4,747,658 38
Consols of 1865	20,073,750	3,623,534 89	23,697,284 89
Consols of 1867	21,625,550	3,665,641 79	25,292,191 79
Consols of 1868	1,958,500	370,113 19	2,328,613 19
Total	$62,844,500	$11,188,546 62	$74,033,015 62
Accrued interest paid for in coin		$793,484 52	
Accrued interest received in coin		2,121 36 —	791,363 16
Total cost			$74,824,409 78

Between the 11th day of May and the 25th day of November there were, Sundays excluded, one hundred and sixty-nine executive days. During this time there was paid for United States six per cent. bonds, on account of the sinking fund, and for the fund held subject to the order of Congress, interest and premium paid thereon included, $89,292,270 13. It will be seen that these payments exceed $500,000 for every working day, or over $3,000,000 in every week for the six months and a little over included in the above stated time. The Treasurer now holds in trust for the Secretary of the Treasury, on account of the two funds named, $75,478,800 in United States 6 per cent stocks. The dividends on these stocks so held will net an income to the Treasury and for the reduction of the public debt of $4,528,728 per annum. There has already been received for interest on these bonds $704,304 in gold, which has been invested in United States bonds representing $787,850, which are held for the two funds above named. If the same rate of purchase is hereafter maintained, and the accruing interest invested semi-annually in like bonds, the whole national debt will thus be paid off in less than thirteen years.

Paper Currency.

Total amount of United States demand notes outstanding is given as $121,637 50; United States legal-tender notes, $356,965,194 90; fractional currency, first issue, $4,592,587 90; second issue, $5,519,699 70; third issue, $23,949,740 13; two-year five per cent. notes, $94,600; two-year five per cent. coupon notes, $42,500; one-year five per cent. notes, $220,280, and six per cent. compound-interest notes, $1,062,930. Of two-year six per cent. Treasury notes:—Issued, $113,535; of all denominations, $22,648,100; redeemed $113,484; of all denominations, $22,464,850; total redeemed and outstanding, $22,468,100.

There has been retained on the redemption of mutilated currency, for parts of notes that were missing therefrom, $137,913 44.

The following is a recapitulation of all kinds of Government papers that were issued as money, or that were ever in any way held as a circulating medium, and that remained outstanding and unpaid on the 30th day of June, in the year 1869:—

Seven and three-tenths notes, old issue	$32,650 00
Seven and three-tenths notes, new do.	1,168,100 00
Temporary loan certificates	186,310 00
Certificates of indebtedness	12,000 00
Six per cent. compound interest notes.	3,062,930 00
Gold certificates	30,489,640 00
Three per cent. certificates	52,120,000 00
Old two-year six per cent. notes	3,250 00
One-year five per cent. notes	223,280 00
Two-year five per cent. notes	84,600 00
Two-year five per cent. coupon notes	42,500 00
Demand notes, payable in gold	121,637 50
Legal tender notes	356,935,194 90
Fractional currency, first series	4,592,587 90
Fractional currency, second series	3,519,639 70
Fractional currency, third series	23,949,740 13
Add for discounts on mutilated currency	137,913 44
Total amount of all kinds of paper money outstanding	$475,679,033 57

Of the total amount of gold certificates issued, there were outstanding July 1, 1869, $30,489,640.

During the fiscal year the conversions and redemptions of 7-30s aggregated $36,622,800, the total original issue being $829,992,550, of which but $1,168,100 were outstanding July 1, 1869.

The following table shows the number of circulating notes issued during the year:—

Legal-tenders:—	
5,522,000 ones	$5,522,000
4,006,216 twos	8,432,000
887,236 fives	4,336,180
800,496 tens	8,004,960
800,916 twenties	16,090,320
58,560 one hundreds	5,656,000
20,000 five hundreds	10,000,000
20,000 one thousands	20,000,000
Total	$77,519,892
Fractional currency:—	
49,675,744 ten cents	$4,957,574 40
31,525,936 twenty-five cents	7,881,489 00
21,740,136¾ fifty cents	10,870,068 25
Total	$23,709,131 65

Total issued during the fiscal year $101,229,023 65

The total issue of certificates of undebtedness from the commencement amounted to $561,735,241 65.

One certificate of the denomination of five thousand dollars and seven certificates of the denomination of one thousand dollars, are still outstanding. Of the $12,000 outstanding, $8000 is caveated. Interest was paid to June 30, 1868 $20,740,566 65

Interest was paid this fiscal year 248 71

Total amount of interest paid to July 30, 1869 20,740,815 36

Principal paid as above stated 561,741,241 65

Total principal and interest paid up to July 1, 1869 $582,482,057 01

In conclusion, the Treasurer says:—

It is certainly in no spirit of vain boasting that the fact is stated, that in the eight years and more that the Treasury of the United States has been in my charge, during which time money transactions were had that foot on the books of the office at a sum exceeding $44,000,000,000 (an amount of money so great that the ordinary human mind can scarcely comprehend it), and notwithstanding the fact that vast amounts of money have been and are every day handled by hundreds of persons in this office, yet not one cent has, up to this time, been lost to the people of the United States on account of the management of the Treasury, or on account of the conduct of any employe in this office. If this is mere luck, then certainly I have been the luckiest of men. Losses, it is true, have occurred; but thus far they have been so small that they have always been made good to the Treasury by the persons responsible for them, or by the voluntary contributions of the associates of the unfortunate ones.

Although I feel that I have the right to say that I have always done my whole duty to the utmost limit of my capacity for endurance; that I have worked unceasingly, in season and out of season, in the public service; and that I have never done an official act that I am not willing that the whole world should know, yet it is certain that without the aid of an overruling Providence, that has directed the choice of honest and competent persons to aid in the arduous duties that devolved upon me, or without the kindness at all times shown me by your predecessors and yourself, such a result would not have been possible. I feel that such a good fortune cannot last always. The barque of the most fortunate and skilful mariner may at last be wrecked on some hidden rock. The law of chances is now strongly against me. I therefore now, more than ever, feel an anxious desire to retire from the perilous position that I hold, the holding of which I am sure has been of greater benefit to the good people of the United States than to

F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer of the United States.

SHERIDAN.

"Little Phil's" Annual Report—What He Has Been Doing for a Year Past.

The report of Lieutenant-General Sheridan accompanies that of the General of the Army. General Sheridan commands the Military Division of the Missouri, which embraces the Departments of Dakotah, the Platte, and the Missouri, commanded respectively by Major-General W. S. Hancock, Brevet Major-General C. C. Augur, and Major-General J. M. Schofield. These three departments cover a territory of great extent, in which most of the civilized, semi-civilized, and wild Indians abide. The commander reports that all the commands have been economically and successfully administered during the past year. The number of troops would be sufficient if the companies are kept filled to their maximum. The report then continues as follows:—A great many of the settlers in Montana have been murdered, and five or six hundred head of stock captured and run off within the last fifty days, and much bitter complaint has been made by the settlers on account of non-protection, the few troops stationed in Montana being insufficient to meet the wants of the case.

There has also been a great deal of trouble along the Missouri river, and a number of people murdered in the vicinity of the military posts. The friendly Indians and the agents and employes at Big Cheyenne, Grand River, and Whitstone agencies, have been in jeopardy on several occasions, as the wild Indians have at times had their own way, driving the employes into the agency buildings, taking possession of the annuity goods, and taking the cattle. Steps have been taken to remedy these evils, as far as we can, by the erection of block-houses. The post at Fort Buford has been in a state of siege for two or three years. In the early spring I hope to be able to send a few troops from the Department of the Platte to the Department of Dakotah.

Although there have been numerous depredations in the Department of Dakotah, and some, in fact, in all the departments, still the condition of Indian affairs is very much better than last year. The policy of reservations adopted by the Indian Department is, in my judgment, the only policy that will put an end to Indian murders and depredations. I think that it may be necessary to punish some of the Sioux as the Cheyennes and other tribes south had to be punished, before peace can be fully established and the reservation system made a success; but every effort will be made to avoid any necessity of this kind, with the strong hope that the savages may settle down on their reservation and adopt a more peaceful and civilized life.

The Indians have ran riot along the lines of our Western settlements and the emigrant and commercial lines of travel for many years, murdering and plundering without any adequate punishment and the Government has hitherto sought to give protection to some of its best interests by making presents to these savages; or, in other words, while it found it necessary to enact the most stringent laws for the government of civilized whites, it was attempting to govern a wild, brutal, and savage people without any laws at all, or the infliction of any punishment for the most heinous crimes. This system was not a success. If a white man commits murder or robs, we hang him or send him to the penitentiary. If an Indian does the same, we have been in the habit of giving him more blankets.

The Indian is a lazy, idle vagabond; he never labors, and has no profession, except that of arms, to which he is raised from a child; a scalp is constantly dangled before his eyes, and the highest honor he can aspire to is to possess one taken by himself. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, if he aims for the honor when he grows up, especially if there is no punishment to follow the barbarous act.

The Government has always been very liberal to Indians, especially whenever they have settled on reservations; the lands allotted to them have been of the very best character, making them, perhaps, by far the richest communities in the country.

The system of supplying the wild bands under the present management is working well; the Indian gets all that the Government intends him to have; he cannot now plead bad faith; and, if he does not now give up his cruel and destructive habits, I see no other way to save the lives and property of our people than to punish him until peace becomes a desirable object.

The troops at the different points throughout the military division are quartered (officers and men) comfortably. The expenses for the ensuing year will be much less than the past; however, a very large portion of the expenses of the last year were very properly chargeable to the Indian Department.

I cannot close this report without expressing my high appreciation of the efficient management of the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and assure him that every effort will be made by the military to assist him in his difficult and highly responsible duties. I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General U. S. Army.

Brevet Major-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....7 11 | MOON SETS.... 8 58
SUN SETS....4 32 | HIGH WATER.... 5 31

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES DOUGHERTY, SAMUEL E. STOKES, JOSEPH C. GRUBB, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Atalanta	London	New York	Nov. 20
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Nov. 21
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 24
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 24
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 25
India	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 26
Nemesis	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 27
Allemannia	Havre	New York	Nov. 27
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 27
Siberia	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Nov. 30
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	Nov. 30

FOR EUROPE.

Holsatia	New York	Hamburg	Dec. 7
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 8
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 8
Weser	New York	Bremen	Dec. 9
Samaria	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 9
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 11
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 11
Pereire	New York	Havre	Dec. 11
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 11
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool, via Hal.	Dec. 14
Atalanta	New York	London	Dec. 15
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
C. of London	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 25
Etna	Liverpool	New York via Hal.	Dec. 28

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Dec. 9
Eagle	New York	Havana	Dec. 9
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Dec. 10
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Dec. 11
Geo. Washington	New York	New Orleans	Dec. 11

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer W. Wmildin, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr. Br. barque James Campbell, Harding, Marseilles, C. C. Van Horn.

Brig John Welsh, Jr., Munday, Sagua, S. & W. Welsh.

Brig Reporter, Coombs, Boston, John Rommel, Jr. & Bro.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Norman, Boggs, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Henry Winsor & Co. 5th inst., off Montauk, passed steamship Whirlwind, from Providence for Philadelphia; off Bombay Hook, saw barque Albert (of Bath), from Leghorn; off Morris Liston's, a deep loaded barque, with round stern, bound up; off Reedy Island, barque Ella Moore, from London, and Abbie N. Franklin, from Genoa; off the Overfalls, saw a barque with mainmast head, mizzen topmast, and foretopgallantmast gone; also, saw a large full-rigged ship outside the Capes, coming in; and a large number of schooners in the bay, bound up.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Br. brig Normanby, Otis, 27 days from Frigtut, with kryolite to Penna. Salt Manufacturing Co.—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr Aurora, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr Vandalia, Campbell, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Joseph E. Palmer.

Schr Admiral, Steelman, from Boston.

Schr Thomas G. Smith, Lake, from Boston.

Schr James H. Boon, from Salem.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Dec. 6.—No light boats leave for Baltimore to-night.

Great Eastern, with paper shavings, for Wilmington.

Sunshine, with empty barrels, for Philadelphia.

M. Hennessey, with lumber, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Dec. 6.—The following barges are ready to leave to-night eastward:—

American Boy; Tom Byer; J. N. Scratcherd; S. W. Jerome; M. A. Brady; J. H. Dygret; Alex Toms; J. L. Post; Samuel Wardwell; A. J. Borden; S. H. Gridley; S. C. Myer; and Late and Early, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Dec. 7.—The barge Tim Low, with coal, will leave for New York to-day.

A despatch to this office from Bordentown at 10 A. M. to-day, states that the steamer New York left with four barges for Baltimore. River full of ice. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Wm. Cummings, Miller, cleared at New Orleans 1st inst. for Liverpool, with 2900 bales cotton, 2400 staves, and 1 piano.

Ship Record, Colfer, hence, at Flushing 26th ult.

Steamships Fanita, Howe, and Brunette, Freeman, hence, at New York 5th inst.

Schrs Willie Mowe, Hilton, from Eastport, Me., for Philadelphia, and R. W. Dillon, Ludlam, hence for New Haven, went ashore on Townsend's Inlet Bar, on the night of 2d inst. It is feared the W. M. will prove a total loss; the cargo is being discharged.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

NEW CARPETS.

AXMINSTERS,
WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,
Venetians, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Etc.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH STREET,
9 25 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES,
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
8 13 Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

STEVENSON, BRO., & CO.,
OILS,
19 2m No. 132 S. SECOND Street.

INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE
DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY
INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 10, 1869.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of the charter

Premiums received from November 1, 1868, to October 31, 1869.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$943,705 34	
On Fire Risks	161,905 95	$1,105,701 29
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1868		460,634 02
		$1,566,335 31
Premiums marked off as earned from November 1, 1868, to October 31, 1869:		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$914,216 29	
On Fire Risks	149,629 70	$1,063,845 99
Interest during the same period—		
Salvages, etc		115,027 65
		$1,178,873 64
Losses, Expenses, etc., during the year as above:—		
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$418,100 39	
Fire Losses	94,244 81	
Return Premiums	40,626 10	
Re-Insurances	41,277 84	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc	64,627 15	
Taxes—United States, State, and Municipal Taxes	52,390 64	
Expenses	23,027 08	
		$744,254 01
		$434,619 63

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan; ten-forties	$216,000 00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750 00
60,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950 00
100,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925 00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,625 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	23,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900 00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500 00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900 00
$1,231,500	Par. Market value, $1,255,270 00	
	Cost, $1,215,622 27.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700 75
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due to the Company	65,097 95
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of sundry Corporations, $4396. Estimated value	2,740 20
	Cash in Bank $168,318 88	
	Cash in Drawer 972 26	169,291 14
		$1,852,100 04

PHILADELPHIA, November 10, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT, on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1869, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the Scrip Certificates of Profits of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1865, be redeemed in Cash, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day. By a provision of the Charter all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and cancelled on the books of the Company.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the act of incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, James Traquair, Henry Sloan, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William C. Houston, Samuel E. Stokes, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob Riegel, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvain, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 11 12 1m

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $800,000.
Assets $2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Waln, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 9 15

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 12 7

INSURANCE.

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 805 BROADWAY, corner of Eleventh Street, New York.

CASH CAPITAL $150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.

SAMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Thomas T. Tasker, Charles Spencer, John A. Wright, Arthur G. Coffin, John M. Maris, William Divine, S. Morris Waln, John B. McCreary, J. B. Lippincott, James Long, James Hunter, E. H. Worne.

Organized April, 1868. 275 Policies issued first six months; over 2000 in the twelve months following.

All forms of Policies issued on most favorable terms.

Special advantages offered to Clergymen.

A few good agents wanted in city or country. Apply to

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $3,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZEN
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
OLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital $200,000 00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869, $515,379 25.

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benjamin T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John R. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, William G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, M. R. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Lawrence Lewis, jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Rating, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Samuel Wilcox, Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 28

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS:

Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, William M. Seyfert, Henry Lewis, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, Robert Pearce, John Keasler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Stokes, John W. Everman, Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23§

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
The Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.
[A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand
CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING
Coupe Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies, Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths
For Sale at Reduced Prices.

LOST.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—A CERTIFICATE of New City Loan, No. 1529, for $4500, in the name of JOHN GARDE. Application has been made for a renewal of said certificate. Of no use to any one but
M. P. GARDE,
9 24 ftu 20t* No. 253 DEAN Street, Philadelphia.

WIRE WORK.

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.

IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.

Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.

ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
stuth6m No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue Phila.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 126 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL. 3 22§

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide, Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores)

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 4 S. SEVENTH Street, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS. Tube, Fittings and Brass Works constantly on hand.
All work promptly attended to.
Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. [11 17 3m

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY
CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kiesman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.

SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topas, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.

PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.

CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Santerne Wines.

GIN.—"Meder Swan."

BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

Y. P. M. Sharpens the Appetite.
Y. P. M. Makes the Weak Robust.
Y. P. M. Adds to the term of Life.
Y. P. M. Is Unadulterated.
Y. P. M. Is superior for Mince Meat.
Y. P. M. Makes Best Whisky Punch.
Y. P. M. Cures Dyspepsia.
Y. P. M. Is the Best in the World. 12 3 1m

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

A LARGE VARIETY OF
New Goods,
Suitable for the Season, just received.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 25§

PATENTS.

PATENT OFFICES,
N. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT
PHILADELPHIA.
FEES LESS THAN ANY OTHER RELIABLE AGENCY.
Send for pamphlet on Patents.
3 4 thstu§ CHARLES H. EVANS.

WILLIAM S. IRWIN,
GENERAL PATENT AGENT,
No. 406 LIBRARY STREET.
OUTCALT'S PATENT ELASTIC JOINT IRON ROOF.
AMERICAN CORRUGATED IRON CO.'S MANUFACTURES, FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, ETC.
TAYLOR & COALE'S PATENT AUTOMATIC LOCK-UP SAFETY VALVE.
BRADFORD'S LOW WATER INDICATOR, ETC. ETC. 10 4 tf 1

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9 23 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ROBERT W. SMITH, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that ELIZA SMITH, widow of said decedent, has filed her petition in the office of the Clerk of said Court, with an appraisement of the personal property she elects to retain under the Act of Assembly of April 14, 1851, and its supplements, and that the same will be approved by the Court on SATURDAY, December 11, 1869, unless exceptions be filed thereto.
R. RUNDLE S

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1869.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The first annual message of the soldier President will exercise a tranquillizing and beneficial influence upon the country. While it evades no important question, and abounds in suggestions, it contains nothing calculated to excite alarm and foreshadows no new dangers.

Its references to foreign questions justify the belief of Grant's supporters that while he would jealously guard the national honor and energetically protect and promote the national interests, he would carefully avoid unnecessary wars, and spare no proper efforts to maintain peace with distant nations, while he was establishing it at home. He has neither forgotten, forgiven, nor misunderstood the policy pursued by Great Britain during the late civil war. His frequent allusions to this subject, and his earnest condemnation of the Johnson-Clarendon treaty, show that it has made a deep impression upon him. And yet he manifests no feeling of vengeance. He invites an amicable and fair adjustment, but he gives utterance to the sentiments of millions of his countrymen when he says that "a sensitive people, conscious of their power, are more at ease under a great wrong wholly unatoned, than under the restraint of a settlement which satisfies neither their ideas of justice nor their grave sense of the grievance they have sustained."

In regard to Cuba he has evidently resolved that, while he will enforce the neutrality laws and protect our interests in the West Indies, he will leave to Congress, where it properly belongs, under existing circumstances, the responsibility of deciding whether the insurgents shall be recognized either as belligerents or as an independent nation. Whatever may be our wishes or our sympathies, we cannot conceal the fact that the Cubans have not made such an irresistible show of strength as would fairly entitle them to demand recognition from our Executive, and the best claim that can be established in their behalf is that their long-continued resistance to the Spaniards may justify Congress in awarding it.

Another illustration of Grant's determination to avoid unnecessary broils with foreign countries is given by his reference to the bogus claimants to American citizenship, who, after being naturalized here, return to their native homes in Europe, reside there for years, and after having practically discarded their allegiance to the United States, claim our protection in time of war, to avoid being pressed into military service. We had an overabundant supply of sneaks of this description in our own land at the time of the draft, who besieged the British consuls for certificates of British citizenship, after having claimed in time of peace that they were thoroughly Americanized; and the President's familiarity with these proceedings has no doubt strengthened his contempt of the false sentimentality which would jeopardize the national peace to protect men who are alike unfaithful to all governments and ready to change their allegiance with every change of circumstances. While it is our true policy to protect at every hazard all *bona fide* citizens, adopted as well as native, it is folly to jeopardize our welfare for the class whom he justly places beyond the pale of our sympathies.

Although the message does not dwell at lengt upon the leading domestic questions of the day, there is no want of explicitness. The President favors a resumption of specie payments, but deems it neither practicable nor desirable to enforce premature resumption, and the business interests of the country will breathe freer and deeper after the policy he recommends is fully understood. While he does not discuss the vexed question of free trade or protection, he exhibits an earnest desire to at once extend the commerce of the country and to cherish its vast manufacturing interests. He intimates that he will probably send a special message to Congress hereafter, directing attention to various plans for the extension of our commerce, which he deems the interest most seriously injured by the war, and in most need of immediate assistance. But he wisely looks to the West Indies, Mexico, South America, and to Asia as the fields of the future expansions of our shipping interests, rather than Europe, which is becoming less and less dependent upon our agricultural products, while our demand for European manufactures diminishes. In this connection the ship canal over the Isthmus of Darien becomes a work of vast national importance; and while it is not proposed to burden the Treasury with any portion of the cost of its construction, it is highly proper that the Government should have the preliminary surveys made and grant every needed diplomatic aid.

Reconstruction, which was lately an absorbing and overshadowing topic, is now so well advanced that it possesses only secondary importance. The references to it in the Message, however, show that the President is determined to fully redeem the Republican pledges of the last campaign. While he is anxious to promote the prosperity of the South, and ready to forgive past offenses, he is resolved to crush any new symptoms of rebellion, and to insist upon a faithful compliance with the terms of final adjustment prescribed by Congress. He reasserts his desire "to secure protection to the person and property of the citizen of the United States in each and every portion of our common country, wherever he may chance to move, without reference to original nationality, religion, color, or politics, demanding of him only obedience to the laws and proper respect for the rights of others;" and the increasing disposition of the South to treat the freedmen justly and to welcome Northern emigrants, gives good reason for the hope that a few years hence American citizenship will prove an inviolable safe-conduct and passport for settlers or travellers of every color, in every section of the republic.

The success which has attended the efforts of the President to establish a more faithful and effective mode of collecting the internal revenue gives a force to his request for a total repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act which it would not otherwise possess, but there is perhaps greater danger of a disagreement with Congress on this subject than on any other, except the proposition to abolish the franking privilege, which is justly characterized as "an abuse from which no one receives a commensurate advantage."

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The sensational rumors predicting precipitate resumption, which have inflicted great damage upon many important business interests, and which we have heretofore exposed and denounced in these columns, will receive a quietus in the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury. No man can read it without clearly seeing that resumption is a thing of the future rather than the present, and that the most that can be prudently attempted in this direction now is the commencement of serious preparations for a return to specie payments. When the outstanding debt is funded at a lower rate of interest, and placed in the hands of capitalists whose faith in our solvency will not be shaken by every new political excitement; when American industry is placed upon such a basis that our exports exceed our imports, and our ships regain a fair proportion of our carrying trade; and when the paper promises of our Government are fully at par abroad as well as at home, it will be time enough to undertake the task of redeeming them in coin. The manner in which this whole subject is discussed should set at rest for ever the unnecessary alarms which have agitated all business circles, and totally dispel the fears of enterprising men that they would be suddenly stricken down by their own Government.

The Treasury has done well, and is doing well. It could desire no better showing than the excess of receipts over expenditures during the last fiscal year of fifty millions of dollars, and the estimated excess of receipts during the present fiscal year of more than one hundred millions of dollars. In devising laws for the reduction of this surplus in future years, the unpopularity of the income tax and the pressing demand for its abrogation should be remembered by Congress. It has proved in this country, as in England, fearfully unjust and unequal in its practical operation, notwithstanding its theoretical fairness, and its inquisitorial nature has made it exceedingly odious. Whatever may be done with other taxes, this, at least, should be repealed or left to expire by limitation.

The Secretary of the Treasury is not regardless of the necessity of increased bank circulation in some sections of the country, especially the South and West, and yet he treats this subject in a very cautious manner, being evidently anxious to avoid the creation of new barriers to resumption. He acknowledges that, while a large amount of currency has already been withdrawn from the North to supply the wants of the Southern States, their necessities will steadily increase for the next two years; he anticipates as a result of the completion of the Pacific Railroad that currency instead of coin will become the circulating medium of the Pacific coast, and that thirty millions of dollars will be required for this purpose alone; and yet he recommends that he be empowered to "reduce the circulation of United States notes in an amount not exceeding two millions of dollars in any one month." He considers that the extent of the over issue of paper during the war can only be accurately ascertained after the credit of the Government is fully re-established abroad as well as at home; but meanwhile, if the business of the country is not facilitated by a sufficient supply of a circulating medium of some kind, that credit may itself be unnecessarily injured.

GRANT ON SALARIES.

President Grant in the concluding paragraph of his message alludes to the inadequate salaries of some of the most important officers of the Government. He probably thinks, and very justly, that his own compensation is entirely too small for the proper maintenance of the dignity of his office, but as a specimen case he only alludes to the Justices of the Supreme Court, who have had no increase of salary for fifteen years, while their labors have been largely augmented, and the price of living at least doubled. The President with a touch of sarcasm calls the attention of Congress to the fact that twice during the same period it has found it necessary to increase largely the compensation of its own members, and he expresses a hope that the duty which it owes to the other departments of the Government will receive due consideration. Members of Congress are able to see very plainly the necessity for an advance of salary when their own interests are concerned, but when it comes to other people the importance of economy looms up in gigantic proportions. If Congress would do away with the perquisites of its members in the way of "stationery"—which includes every conceivable article from pens, ink, and paper to fine-tooth combs, tooth brushes, suspenders, cravats, gloves, lemons, whisky, cigars, and a thousand and one other trifles of like character—enough would be saved to pay the President and other chief officers of the Government salaries in proportion to the extent and importance of their services. It is certain that their salaries are at the present time disgracefully small, the President receiving no more than was paid to the first incumbent of the office at the foundation of the Government, more than three-quarters of a century ago. President Grant is not personally interested in this matter, as under the Constitution his own emoluments cannot be increased during his term of office, and his recommendation ought to receive the attention of Congress, although it is doubtful whether it will.

The Pope does not believe that there is any good in newspapers, and in effect he has intimated in very plain terms that he considers them to be instruments in the hands of Satan for corrupting the souls of men. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, if he discountenances such troublesome fellows as reporters and correspondents. The Pope has no disposition to be interviewed, and he does not intend that the proceedings of his big council shall be given to the world in any other shape than will conduce to the best interests of the Church. The correspondent of the London *Times* has been prohibited from entering the Papal States, and the readers of that journal will therefore be obliged to content themselves with such information about the council as can be picked up by chance. This is perhaps a prudent step on the part of the Roman authorities; for there will probably be some sharp things said by prelates who are not in sympathy with the ultramontane party, which it would be just as well for the Church if the world at large knows nothing about. If the *Times* correspondent were a sharp Yankee, he would not be discomfited, however, by such a mishap as this, but he would manufacture out of his own brain a report of the proceedings that would be just as interesting to the majority of his readers as if it were genuine.

THE INCOME TAX IN GREAT BRITAIN.

An analysis of the revenue of the British Government from the income tax, year after year, shows that the number of persons charged to the tax under schedule D, the schedule for profits of professions, trades, and employments, becomes larger and larger, and the incomes charged with the tax are greater and greater. In the three financial years ending respectively on the 5th of April, 1865, 1866, and 1867, the number of persons charged under this schedule was as follows, the returns from Wales being included in those from England:—

	1865.	1866.	1867.
England	297,181	310,895	325,264
Scotland	35,250	36,275	38,689
Ireland	18,081	11,699	19,499
Total	350,512	365,869	383,452

The total amount of income charged with the tax under this schedule during the same period was as follows:—

	1865.	1866.	1867.
England	£95,636,761	£103,908,302	£94,422,643
Scotland	9,299,026	10,942,857	11,036,526
Ireland	4,669,979	5,286,536	5,406,358
Total	£110,105,766	£120,147,695	£110,035,527
Equal to	$550,528,830	$600,738,475	$554,677,635

The apparent decrease in 1867 arises from the course first adopted in that year of excluding from this return the income of public companies, etc., and restricting it to incomes of individual persons. The income charged with the tax, but thus excluded from this return for the financial year 1866-67, amounted to £13,362,908 in England, £1,004,975 in Scotland, £520,097 in Ireland, being £14,887,980 for the United Kingdom, so that the income charged with the tax in 1866-67 was greater than that charged in either of the two preceding years, and amounted to £107,855,851 in England, £12,041,501 in Scotland, £5,926,455 in Ireland, making £125,823,507 for the United Kingdom, besides £32,229,121, the income of railways, mines, iron works, etc., transferred in and since the year 1866-67 from schedule A to schedule D.

But, still restricting the analysis to the income of individual persons charged with income tax under schedule D, we find that the returns for the financial year 1866-67 show an average income for the persons so charged of rather more than £290 in England, rather more than £285 in Scotland, rather more than £277 in Ireland; in the whole United Kingdom the average for the 383,452 persons charged under this schedule (on incomes amounting to £110,-955,627) was rather more than £290 each. The difference in the average for the three kingdoms is small, and is to be found rather in the number of persons paying the tax than in the average amount paid. Taking the Registrar-General's estimate of population, we find that in the financial year 1866-67 income tax under schedule D was charged in the United Kingdom on about one in every seventy-eight persons; but in England it was charged on about one in every sixty-five persons, in Scotland on about one in eighty-two, in Ireland on only one in about two hundred and eighty-six persons. As the return for the financial year 1868 is the first which has been restricted to individual persons paying the tax, excluding companies, a comparison in detail between that and previous year would not always afford a correct result, though it is chiefly the classes of income above £5000 that are affected by the exclusion of companies; but the return for 1866-67 possesses special interest from its being strictly an account of the income of individual persons. It shows that in that year income tax was charged in England on 40,719 persons having incomes not exceeding £100, chargeable under schedule D—with other sources of income, as rents, shares in companies, etc., bringing them within the purview of the income tax—their united incomes chargeable under this schedule amounting to £2,338,795; in Scotland on 17,326 persons with incomes under £100, amounting to £635,702; in Ireland on 3628 persons with incomes amounting to £172,182. In the following table is given the number of persons in England, Scotland, and Ireland, taxed upon incomes within the limits named:—

	England.	*Scotland.*	*Ireland.*
Under £100	40,719	17,326	3628
£100 to £200	165,777	11,094	9622
£200 to £300	47,730	3,873	2649
£300 to £400	20,277	1,812	1292
£400 to £500	10,149	965	607
£500 to £600	5,967	813	424
£600 to £700	4,465	469	227
£700 to £800	2,764	324	143
£800 to £900	2,439	266	145
£900 to £1000	902	134	83
£1000 to £2000	7,267	856	407
£2000 to £3000	2,202	272	124
£3000 to £4000	1,085	145	51
£4000 to £5000	572	71	21
£5000 to £10,000	1,158	156	59
£10,000 to £50,000	702	104	46
£50,000 and over	54	9	4

The total income of the 54 persons in England, whose individual incomes exceeded £50,000 was £4,894,694, an average of about £97,000 or $475,000 each; the total income of the 9 in Scotland, £666,207, an average of £74,000 or $370,000 each; the total income of the 4 in Ireland, £299,420, an average of £74,850 or $374,250 each, almost identical with that of Scotland. These last figures show that there are at least 67 persons in the United Kingdom who are in tolerably easy circumstances.

The Trade of Great Britain with foreign countries and its own dependencies during the year 1868, as compared with the four preceding years, according to the annual statement just published, was as follows:—

Year.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*	*Total.*
1868	£294,393,608	£227,778,454	£522,172,062
1867	275,183,137	225,802,529	500,985,666
1866	295 290,974	238,905,682	530,195,956
1865	271,072 285	218,841,576	489,903,861
1864	274,952 172	212,588,239	487,540,411

The New York *World* thinks that these figures do not convey the impression that free trade is ruining Great Britain. Neither do they convey the impression that free trade would not ruin this country.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Page

☞ TO COUNTERACT an opinion prevalent among some who have not tried us, that, because we are on Chesnut street and deal only in a class of clothing finer than ordinary Ready-made garments, our prices must be enormously high, we here publish a

LIST OF PRICES.

Light Weight Overcoats from $9 to $35.
Black Beaver Overcoats $16, 18, 20, 25, 35.
Chinchilla Overcoats, all colors, $20, 22, 25 28, 35.
Heavy Petersham Overcoats, $16, 20.
Youths' Overcoats from $7 to 20.
Child's Overcoats from $4 50 to 25.
Garibaldi Suit from $6 to 20.
Prince Imperial Suit from $6 to 25.
Bismark Suit from $6 to 20.
And twenty other styles Coats' Wrappers, $5 to 35.

Business Suits.
Chesterfields $12 50
Pants 3 00
Vests 2 50
Whole suit 20 00
And all grades from $20 to 60.

Handsome Dress Suits.
All black $25 to 65
Fine Tricot 23 to 45
Swallow-Tail Dress Coats.
Black Cloth $16 to 40
Blue Cloth 25 to 35
Boys' Jackets 4 50
Boys' Pants 3 50
Whole suit $9 00
And all grades up to $20
Metropolitan Suits from $10 to 26.
Youths' Chesterfields from $10 to 20.

The list embraces only a small portion of our stock, but gives an idea of what buyers can do, and demonstrates that

THE VERY FINEST STYLES,
THE VERY FINEST QUALITIES,
THE VERY FINEST MAKES
OF
GENTS', YOUTHS', AND CHILDREN'S READY-MADE CLOTHING
can be sold and are being sold by us
VERY MUCH
CHEAPER
THAN PEOPLE THINK.
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Chesnut Street Clothing Establishment, Nos. 818 and 820 Chesnut street. 10 26

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OUR OVERCOATS ARE UNEQUALLED!
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Every person who regards his own interest, comfort, and appearance should avail himself of this opportunity to secure a bargain in the best Clothing in the city.
R. H. ADAMS,
11 4tf SEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
YOUNG FOLKS SERIES.
AFTERNOON LECTURES.
BY PAUL B. DU CHAILLU.

Mr. PAUL B. DU CHAILLU, the famous African explorer, will give a course of three Lectures, to the YOUNG FOLKS of Philadelphia, in day time, as follows:—
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, December 11, "UNDER THE EQUATOR."
On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, December 15, "AMONG THE CANNIBALS."
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, December 18, "LOST IN THE JUNGLES."

The Lectures will be illustrated with immense paintings, hunting implements, weapons of warfare, and other attractive novelties. Mr. Du Chaillu will appear on one of these occasions in the identical costume worn by him in his travels.
Admission to each Lecture 25 cents
Reserved seats (extra) 25 cents
Tickets (with reserved seats) to Series $1 00
Doors open at 2; Lecture at 3 o'clock.
Orchestral prelude at 2½.
Tickets to be obtained at Gould's, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. tf

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
THE LAST THREE OF THE FIRST SERIES.

MARK TWAIN,
TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 7.
Subject:—"OUR FELLOW SAVAGES OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS."

R. J. DE CORDOVA,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 9.
Subject:—"WHIFFIN VS. SNIFFIN,"
(Breach of Promise of Marriage).
A HUMOROUS NONSENSE STORY.

WENDELL PHILLIPS,
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 16.
Subject:—"DANIEL O'CONNELL."
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents.
Tickets for any of the Lectures for sale at GOULD'S Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the Academy on the evening of the Lecture.
Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8.
Orchestral Prelude at 7½ o'clock. 12 6 2t

☞ STEREOPTICON EXHIBITIONS OF CALIFORNIA AND THE YO-SEMITE VALLEY, BY T. CLARKSON TAYLOR.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8. Subject—CALIFORNIA AND THE PLAINS.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 10. Subject—CALIFORNIA AND THE YO-SEMITE VALLEY.
Illustrated with beautiful Illuminated Photographs, covering 500 square feet, and now exhibited, for the first time in this city, at the
HALL OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY,
TENTH Street, above Chesnut.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commences at 8. Tickets, 50 cents; to be had at Parrish's drug store, Eighth and Arch streets, and at McAllister's, No. 728 Chesnut st. 12 3 6t4p

☞ LADIES' FAIR,
IN AID OF THE
BROAD STREET SYNAGOGUE,
WILL BE FORMALLY OPENED
AT CONCERT HALL,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7,
By the Hon. D. M. FOX and the Rev. Dr. JASTROW, and will continue for two weeks. 12 6 6t

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
BROAD STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, December 6, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA will be held at the LEAGUE HOUSE on MONDAY EVENING, December 13, at 7 o'clock, at which meeting there will be an Election for Officers and Directors for the ensuing year.
12 6 7t GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE HON. ISRAEL S. DIEHL will continue his Lecture THIS EVENING at the SECOND REFORMED CHURCH, SEVENTH Street, above Brown.
Subject:—"Oriental and Bible Lands." 1t*

☞ NORTH TENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, below Girard avenue.—Rev. ALEXANDER REED, D. D., will preach this evening at 7½ o'clock. All invited. Seats free.

☞ SLEIGHS FOR SALE.—TWO C. P. Kimball's Portland Sleighs, exquisitely finished; one of steel weighing but sixty pounds.
Apply at No. 105 S. FRONT Street, Philadelphia.
11* Philadelphia.

☞ PARHAM FAMILY SEWING MACHINES are sold on easy monthly instalments.
12 6 3t No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

CARRIAGES.

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WM. D. ROGERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT St.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE FIRM OF MORRIS, TASKER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, HENRY G. MORRIS retiring from the business.
STEPHEN MORRIS.
THOMAS T. TASKER, Jr.,
STEPHEN P. M. TASKER,
HENRY G. MORRIS.

We, the undersigned, have this day formed a Copartnership to carry on the business of the PASCAL IRON WORKS, under the name and style of MORRIS, TASKER & CO.
STEPHEN MORRIS,
THOMAS T. TASKER, Jr.,
STEPHEN P. M. TASKER.
Philadelphia, 12th Month, 6th, 1869. 12 7 3t

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Black Ottomans,
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Ladies' Ties, Gloves, Etc.
Roman Scarfs,
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Handkerchiefs,
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Best Blankets,
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Low-priced Quilts,
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Napkins,
Flannels,
Sheetings,
Shirtings.

LADIES' CLOAKINGS.
French Astrachans,
French Caracullas,
Fine Chinchillas,
Moscow Beavers,
Black Velveteens,
Black Silk Velvets,
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Waterproofs.

Ladies' Cloaks,
Of these materials, made in the most elegant and fashionable manner, at prices to command attention.

1000 Shawls.
Gay Woollen Shawls,
Plaid Woollen Shawls,
Carriage Shawls,
Opera Shawls,
Black Thibet Shawls,
Long Broche Shawls,
Square Broche Shawls,
Fine Imported Zephyr,
Friendly Shawls.

DRESS GOODS.
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Wool Poplins,
Black Plaids,
Tartan Plaids,
Cheap Serges.
Fine Serges.

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COMPRISING ILLUMINATIONS OF
ADVENT, CHRISTMAS, EPIPHANY, LENT, GOOD FRIDAY, EASTER, ASCENSION, WHIT-SUNDAY, TRINITY,
AND
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ILLUMINATED BY JEAN LEE.

PRICE.
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Will publish, December 15,
PICTORIAL SCENES FROM PILGRIM'S PROGRESS,
a quarto volume, containing 16 full page illustrations, by Claude Reignier Conder, with descriptive letter press, bound in cloth, beveled boards, gilt edges, with an elegant side stamp. Price, $10.
In addition to our own publications, we have a FULL STOCK OF STANDARD AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE, in Plain and Extra Bindings, suitable for

The Holidays,
Which we are offering at
WHOLESALE PRICES.
DUFFIELD ASHMEAD,
12 4 6t 6th 3t 4p No. 724 CHESNUT Street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS!

Every Variety
IN
QUALITY AND FINISH.

WILLIAM A. DROWN & CO.,
No. 246 MARKET STREET,
12 6 17t 4p PHILADELPHIA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PORTER & COATES,
No. 822 CHESNUT STREET,
NOW OFFER FOR SALE,
At Wholesale Cash Prices,
A SPLENDID STOCK.

BOOKS
IN ELEGANT BINDINGS,
FULLY ILLUSTRATED.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
BIBLES AND PRAYERS,
Juveniles and Toys.

PURCHASERS OF HOLIDAY PRESENTS ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE THE IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF BOOKS OFFERED AT THE VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES FOR CASH. 12 1 29trp

CLOSING OUT RETAIL STOCK
AT A
GREAT SACRIFICE.
HOLIDAY GOODS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
ANNUALS,
JUVENILES,
TOY BOOKS,
PRAYER BOOKS,
BIBLES, ETC. ETC.
CHARLES DESILVER,
No. 1229 CHESNUT STREET,
11 27 stuth3trp PHILADELPHIA.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

TRY OUR $2·25 SHIRT,
TRY OUR $2 50 SHIRT.
TRY OUR $2 75 SHIRT.
TRY OUR $3 00 SHIRT.
TRY OUR BOYS' SHIRTS.
They are the cheapest and best fitting SHIRTS sold. One trial will make you our customer.
T. L. JACOBS & CO.,
11 17 2mrp No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Gentlemen's Mourning Wrappers.
GENTS' FURNISHING STORE,
MRS. S. A. BRANSON,
No. 149 South EIGHTH Street.
Wrappers made to order. 12 7 tuthstm

CITY ITEMS.

WANTED,
500,000
MEN AND BOYS
TO ATTEND THE
GREAT DAILY
CLOTHING SALES
OF
BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 Market street,
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets,
When sufficient reasons will be given for the unequalled bargains we are giving to the public daily.

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL.—*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives at Washington:*—We, the undersigned citizens of Smith's Island, most respectfully petition:—That the National Capital be removed to Smith's Island, it being favorably situated between the State of Amboy & Co., the village of Penn, and *Charles Stokes'* clothing store, thereby saving the members the express charges on the many boxes of clothing sent to them while in session. And we, the undersigned, will bind ourselves, heirs, and assigns, to make the following improvement and outlay of money to fit it for your honorable *bodies*, namely:—Make a bridge across the canal at an expense of five dollars, remove a pile of *oyster* shells, take down the signs, and increase the number of swings for the amusement of your honorable bodies, and your petitioners will ever pray.

Signed—Zachariah Smith, Brown Smith, White Smith, Black Smith.

LARGE SALE OF REAL INDIA GOODS SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—The citizens of Philadelphia on to-morrow (Wednesday) morning will have an opportunity, seldom if ever offered, of purchasing real India goods at a public auction sale. Messrs. Thomas Birch & Sons, at their store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will sell a very fine assortment of rich real India Square Shawls, open and filled centres, and other rare and choice India goods. A very fine Paisley Shawl will also be sold, said to be the finest ever imported. The whole invoice, which includes Japanese fancy work baskets and shawl boxes, has been imported by one of our well-known city importers. Parties in search of Christmas presents will do well to attend this sale, as the articles are eminently adapted for that purpose. Whoever is in want of an elaborate present for his wife, a pretty toy for the youngsters, or a parlor ornament for somebody, can certainly be suited, and at very moderate cost. The sale begins at 12 o'clock.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

BUY THE HARLEIGH.
BUY THE HARLEIGH.
PUREST LEHIGH COAL MINED.
OFFICE, CORNER SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN.
DEPOT, NO. 967 N. NINTH STREET.
WILLIAM W. ALTER.
BEST QUALITIES OF SCHUYLKILL,
LORBERRY, AND SHAMOKIN COAL

704, 704, 704, 704.
No. 704 is the place to buy Sewing Machines.
No. 704. Call and examine; we can please you.
No. 704 CHESNUT Street; remember the number.
No. 704, Parham Sewing Machine Company.

THE HAIR COLORING PREPARATIONS DOOMED.—Beware of bottled dyes in the shape of silver hair dyes and sediment fluids. They are all pestiferous and dangerous. PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, a perfectly pure, transparent, harmless, and agreeable preparation, is the only agent that will change grey hair to its natural color, without risk or any disgusting consequences.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Gay's China Palace, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have just received the last lot of Fancy Goods they will import this season. These goods were all bought under Factory Prices, AND WILL BE SOLD AT PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION!

PARHAM SEWING MACHINES are just the thing for Christmas presents. Call and see. No. 704 Chesnut street

PLEASE READ THE

NOTE

AT THE BOTTOM OF

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S

ADVERTISEMENT.

DIED.

BACHMAN.—On the 5th instant, WILLIAM W. BACHMAN, in the 49th year of his age.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 820 St. John street, on Wednesday, the 8th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Mt. Peace Cemetery.

OLDFIELD.—Suddenly, on the 4th instant, CARRIE, youngest daughter of William Oldfield, aged 5 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, Orthodox street, south of Main, Frankford, on Wednesday morning next at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

SCHLANKA.—On the 5th instant, JOSEPH, only son of John and Mary Ann Schlanka, aged 7 years 2 months and 2 weeks.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1407 S. Tenth street, below Reed, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

YEAGER.—On the 5th instant, GEORGE W. YEAGER, in the 51st year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the James Page Library Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1129 Shackamaxon street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 8th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Vault.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESpectfully inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at
No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
12 4 thsturp6 E. S. EARLEY

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS.

$1·75.	$2·50.
$1·87½.	$2·75.
$2·00.	$3·00.
$2·25.	$3·50, etc.

BESSON & SON,
No. 918 CHESNUT STREET,
12 3 6t PHILADELPHIA.

SECOND MOURNING DRESS GOODS.—Closing out below the cost of importation our entire stock of Fall and Winter Second Mourning Poplins Mohairs, Alpacas, Mousselines, Plaids, Robes, etc.
BESSON & SON,
12 2 6t No. 918 CHESNUT Street.

ART GALLERIES.

C. F. HASELTINE'S
Galleries of the Arts,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

Christmas Presents.

ENGLISH WATER COLORS.
From 25 cents to $40 per box.
PICTURES AND FRAMES
Of every description, and every price,
REDUCED FOR THE HOLIDAYS. f11 10rp

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 46 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the lowest notice. 3m5

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

OPENED THIS DAY,

Holiday Goods!

HANDSOME VIENNA WRITING DESKS.

Rosewood Do. Mahogany Do.
Elegant Card Boxes, in carved wood, etc.
Wine Sets, Toilet Sets.
Mosaic Card Receivers, very choice.
Exquisite French Toilet Articles in Crystal and French Gilt, Bronze, etc.
500 French Jardinieres, at $1, very fine.
Elegant Ebony and Gilt Tables, painted China tops.
Large French Jardinieres, gilt stands,
1000 Inkstands, 25 cents.
575 Carved Match Stands, 28 and 31 cts.

SILK AND SATIN FANS.

Exquisite Fans in green, blue, and white satin.
Largest assortment of FANS in the market.
Cheapest Fans in the market.
Fine French Portemonnaies.
Job lots of Slippers at $1 to 1·50.
Handsome Tufted Sofa and Chair Cushions.
LOT OF ASTRACHAN SATCHELS, half price.
500 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 25c.; finest ever offered.
50 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 31 to 75c.
Real Pointe Lace Hdkfs and Collars.
Real Valenciennes Hdkfs. and Collars.
Imitation Hdkfs., Lace, 31 to 75c.
100 Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 25 and 28c.
Extra fine do., colored border, 50 to 75c.
Dress Goods at 31c., cost over 60c.
Dress Goods, 45 and 50c., cost over $1.
Black Silks at decided bargains.
Would call special attention to our stock of goods for the

Holidays,

Purchased within the past ten days, for CASH ONLY, at less than 50 cents on the dollar, which enables us to compete successfully with competitors who import, and those who settle at 40 and 50 cents on the dollar. 12 4 3t

GREAT CRASH
IN
DRY GOODS.

EVERYTHING DOWN—HIGH PRICES OVER FOR THE SEASON.

GRAND CLOSING SALE
OF
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.'S
IMMENSE STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
At Retail.
Unprecedented Bargains
IN
SILKS,
VELVETS,
DRESS GOODS, and
MISCELLANEOUS
DRY GOODS.

THIS STOCK IS THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND VARIED EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL IN THIS CITY,
AND CONTAINS MORE NOVELTIES AND STAPLES OF RECENT IMPORTATION THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
1 2 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

1869.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
BEAUTIFUL AND CHEAP.
A GREAT DEAL FOR LITTLE MONEY

We have a most splendid stock of Goods, finely assorted, and have put the prices down to the lowest DOT, as we close out stock TWICE A YEAR regularly—that's our rule—so as always to keep things fresh and new.

SPECIAL
and POSITIVE BARGAINS
MAY BE EXPECTED.

We invite attention to
PAISLEY AND BROCHE SHAWLS.
POPLINS, BLACK SILKS, AND PLAIDS.
KID GLOVES, BLANKETS, AND CASSIMERES.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. Eighth and Spring Garden,
10 16 tf PHILADELPHIA.

USEFUL PRESENTS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
POINTE, REAL VALENCIENNE, THREAD AND GUIPURE } LACES
In Setts, Collars, Hdkfs., and by the yard.
TRIMMED AND EMBROIDERED SETTS,
ROMAN SCARFS AND SASHES,
GLOVES of every description,
INDIA AND CASHMERE SCARFS,
Together with an elegant stock of
SILKS, POPLINS, and every variety of
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC. ETC.

J. W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
9 11 6p PHILADELPHIA.

INDIA SCARFS.
INDIA SHAWLS.
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
FOR A VALUABLE CHRISTMAS PRESENT.
CHEAP AT
GEORGE FRYER'S,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
10 2 8m PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

OPENED THIS MORNING,
The Greatest Thing Ever Offered in This Country.

2000 Elegant Delaine Robes,
Full Patterns, rich colorings, at $2 a dress pattern.
5000 Yards of Tinted Velveteens,
In Black and all the colors, at 50c. per yard, cost to import $1·40.
10,000 Yds Real French Chintzes,
Warranted Fast Colors, Beautiful Colorings and Designs, at 25c. per yard, have retailed this season at 62½c.
One Case All-Wool Serges,
All Colors, at 90c. per yard; have sold at $1·75.
One Case Colored Silks,
24 inches wide, and very heavy, at $2 per yard; the price has been $3·50. Together with every variety of rich dress goods, shawls, and mourning goods as cheap in proportion.

These goods have all been bought from Bankrupt Sales and other sources, at the lowest panic prices, and will be sold accordingly.

J. A. SOUTHWICK,
NO. 17 S. EIGHTH STREET,
WINDOW WITH REVOLVING PYRAMID.
12 4 stuth4t BELOW MARKET.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Would inform their customers and the public that, notwithstanding the SENSATIONAL ADVERTISEMENTS of the GREAT REDUCTION in the prices of

DRY GOODS,

THAT THEIR

STOCK IS REDUCED IN PRICE

From to-day, to meet any reduction made, and that they SELL AS CHEAP as goods of equal quality CAN BE PURCHASED IN THIS CITY. We would invite special attention to our large and elegant stock of DRY GOODS now on hand, consisting in part of

SILKS, VELVETS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, CLOTHS, ETC.

Persons selecting articles for

Holiday Presents

Will find in our store a full and desirable stock to select from. [9 13 tuths3mrp

ZEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS, Stocking Yarns of all kinds; Tidy, Crochet, and Mending Cotton, wholesale and retail, at Factory, No. 1024 LOMBARD Street. 11 23 3m

GLOVES, ETC.

A SPLENDID PRESENT.

A HALF DOZEN OR A DOZEN PAIRS OF
KID GLOVES.

We will sell until December 24, KID GLOVES by the half dozen or dozen pairs of the SAME size, at the following LOW PRICES, INCLUDING THE BOX.

Half dozen pairs "Joseph," for $5·00.
Half dozen pairs "La Belle," for $6·75.
Half dozen pairs "Jouvin," for $8 50.
Half dozen pairs "Bartley," for $10·00.

We have made these prices SO LOW as to insure the IMMEDIATE SALE of the balance of this season's importation

Of all brands,
About 950 Dozens,

PRIOR TO BALANCING OUR FOREIGN ACCOUNT AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
Importers of Kid Gloves,
No. 23 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

P. S.—The above assortments include white, opera or party colors, black and colors, each half dozen in a neat box (which is included at the above price. [12 2 thtutf] A. & J. B. B.

GROCERIES, ETC.

Thompson Black's Son & Co.,
Broad and Chesnut Sts.,
AND
Seventeenth and Arch Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,

Invite attention to their stock of

FINE TEAS AND COFFEES,
FLOUR, FRUITS,

And all rare and choice articles pertaining to a

Family Grocery Store,

Which can be obtained here or abroad.

Particular attention is paid to the careful selection of FINE TEAS of every description, and with the facilities at their command, they are prepared to furnish every variety of goods, of the very best qualities, at the lowest prices. [12 2 thstu1m

They endeavor to conduct their business on such principles as they trust will merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their custom.

BUY THE BEST.
QUINTON TOMATOES
FULL NATURAL FLAVOR RETAINED.

CANS LARGE AND FULL.
The finest in quality and style ever offered.
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.
Factory and Farms, Cumberland county, N. J.
WHOLESALE AGENCY,
No. 45 NORTH WATER STREET.
11 17 1mrp REEVES & PARVIN.

CHESAPEAKE TERRAPIN.
DELAWARE TERRAPIN,
ALL KINDS WILD GAME.
JOHN MARTIN,
11 9 1mrp No. 1115 MARKET Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,
ARE OPENING
European Novelties,
Bridal Silver Wares
Diamonds,
Choice Gems of Art,
10 29 thsturp IN BRONZE.

BEING DESIROUS OF REDUCING STOCK,
I have concluded to offer
A VERY ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
WATCHES AND JEWELRY
At lower prices than the same quality can be bought for elsewhere.

Now is the time to buy, in anticipation of the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
Fine Watches and Chains,
Sleeve Buttons and Studs,
Amethyst Studs,
Engagement Rings, Etc.,
Diamond Rings and Studs.

Compare prices, and satisfy yourself.

JOHN C. KELLEY'S
WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE,
No. 33 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
11 6 stuth2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Fine Watches,
Gold Jewelry,
Sterling Silver Ware,
French and German Clocks,
OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

C. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
12 2 thstu10t PHILADELPHIA.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Watches, Jewelry, and Silver-Ware.

W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Would respectfully call the attention of purchasers to his stock of
American, English, and French
GOLD AND SILVER LEVER WATCHES,
FINE GOLD JEWELRY, ETC.
SILVER WARE, EQUAL TO COIN.
PLATED WARE.
A general assortment of PLATED WARE.
RICHLY PLATED TEA SETS, URNS, ETC.
The above goods will be warranted what they are sold for, and at the lowest CASH PRICES, 11 23 tuth10trp

HOLIDAY GOODS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

We would call attention to our large assortment of
French Bronzes,
Flexible Stands,
WITH FANCY MILK SHADES.
Taper Lamps,
Porcelain Lanterns,
And many other articles that would be suitable presents combining beauty with utility.

Miskey, Merrill & Thackara,
No. 718 CHESNUT STREET,
12 4 stuth10t PHILADELPHIA.

BRYSON & SON,
No. 8 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Stationers, Printers, and Engravers.
FANCY GOODS, FINE STATIONERY.
Pocket Knives, Leather Goods, Writing Desks, Folios
Diaries, 1870, at [12 4 6trp
REDUCED PRICES TO INSURE RAPID SALES.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also Crandall's Patent Urutches, superior to any others in use, at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

SECOND WEEK OF THE MAMMOTH SALE.

An Immense Success!
House Thronged Every Day!
The People Appreciate it!
Thousands of Garments Sold!
About $350,000 Worth Still to be Disposed of!
LOW PRICES ARE DOING IT!

The people are now convinced that we actually are UNDERSELLING EVERYBODY, and that, too, by so large a margin as to defy COMPARISON, to say nothing about competition!!!

THIS GRAND CLOTHING SALE

Is in every respect a duplicate of the GREAT EXECUTOR'S SALE held one year ago, at which the people well remember they secured the

Best Bargains in Clothing that they have ever made in their lives.

THIS IS THE STATEMENT OF OUR CASE:

Anticipating, as did all Merchants, an unusually brisk trade, we invested EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($800,000) in the purchase and manufacture of Clothing. Our sales have exceeded last year's, but have fallen short of our calculations—amounting to the present time for Fall Trade to about $450,000, leaving us Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars' worth of Garments of every description, suitable to all classes, made up with the utmost care, of the very finest materials, NOT ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OF WHICH are we willing to carry over into next year; hence we are determined at all hazards to make a

CLEAN SWEEP.

We, then, offer OUR ENTIRE STOCK at prices as low as those prevailing at the Great Sale of last Fall, bringing some of our prices far below the cost of manufacturing.

HEAVY DISCOUNTS IN THE "CUSTOM" AND FURNISHING GOODS DEPARTMENTS, AND WHOLE STACKS OF

Boys' Clothing at less than the Cost of Manufacturing.

Call and see for yourself. We surely have something you want, and you shall have it at any reasonable accommodation of prices will induce you to buy.

REMEMBER, EVERY GARMENT IS TO BE SOLD.

The Great Oak Hall Buildings,
S. E. Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Sts.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.

READ THIS NOTE IF YOU HAVE NOT TIME TO READ ANY MORE.

This sale is positively to clear out $350,000 worth of clothing, and every garment must be sold; in order to do which WE HAVE MARKED ON the goods SUCH FIGURES that no house CAN APPROACH the low prices at which we are selling off. The great mass of people who have filled the store all the week can testify to this. A visit will satisfy any one that in the matter of LOW PRICES we are down so low that no other house can ever reach us.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
OAK HALL.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION.
PRICES REDUCED.
WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.
No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

CLOTHS FOR LADIES' SUITS.
ASTRACHANS.
VELVET CLOTHS.
BEAVERS.
CHINCHILLAS.
VELVETEENS. [11 9 1mrp
FUR BACK BEAVERS.

NEW CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE.

FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS,
S. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

We are daily receiving from the present large Auction Sales in New York, Fine Foreign Woollens at less than one half their value.

Black Beavers at $2·50.
Black Beavers, very good, at $3·00.
Black Beavers, fine, at $3·50.
Black Beavers, finer, at $4·00.
Black Beavers, much finer, at $4·50.
Black Beavers, very fine, at $5·00.
Black Beavers, finest, at $5·50.
Chinchillas, Blue Beavers, Caracullas, Astrachans, Waterproofs, Velveteens, Etc.

50 pieces All-wool Cassimeres at 85c.
50 " " " 90c.
50 " " " 95c.
150 " " " $1·00.
Plaid Cassimeres, Meltons, Fur Beavers, and the novelties for Gentlemen's Wear.

FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS,
11 5 tuths2m S. E. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by
WILLIAM H. WISTAR,
lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends.
Nov. 19, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

WISTAR & BOULTON,
No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
HEATING BY
STEAM OR HOT WATER.
PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.
LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP. 10 22 3m5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOUTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. f 6 30rp

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

TYNDALE, MITCHELL & WOLF,
No. 707 CHESNUT Street,
China,
Glass, and
Fancy Goods.
11 16 tuths18trp]
Special Attractions in Holiday Goods.

MINCED MEAT.

MINCED MEAT.
THE BEST IN THE MARKET
THE NE PLUS ULTRA
MINCED MEAT.
THIS FACT IS BEYOND QUESTION.
The undersigned is now ready to fill all orders for the above celebrated MINCED MEAT, so universally known all over the country.
JOSHUA WRIGHT,
S. W. CORNER
FRANKLIN and SPRING GARDEN
PHILADELPHIA.
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS. 11 9 tuths1mrp

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE residence, with coach house, No. 1507 Spruce street. Furniture new and will be included, if wished. Apply to J. NORRIS ROBINSON, at Drexel & Co.'s, No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 11 4tf

FREDERICK SYLVESTER,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 208 South FOURTH Street,
10 15 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT—LARGE MANSION HOUSE and Grounds, N. E. cor. of THIRTY-NINTH and LOCUST Sts., formerly belonging to S. T. Altemus, Esq., and adjoining A. J. Drexel, Esq. Apply to WILLIAM E. HARRIS, No. 3907 SPRUCE Street. 12 1 6t*

TO RENT—KATER HALL—A LARGE AND commodious Room on second floor for Balls, Parties, or light manufacturing purposes. Good location for a Theatre or first-class Armory. Apply at the office, No. 1628 SOUTH Street, second floor. 12 6 3t*

WANTS.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PARHAM new family lock-stitch Sewing Machines. Call or address PARHAM SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 704 CHESNUT Street. 12 4 3t

ONE DOLLAR. GOODS FOR 95 CENTS! 10 15tuths21 DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A social reunion of Presbyterians was held last night in Horticultural Hall. It was called to order by the Rev. W. E. Schenck, D. D., and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Musgrave. An address was then made by Rev. Dr. Stryker, at the conclusion of which the hymn "Blessed be the Tie that Binds" was sung. An intermission for conversation, etc., then intervened, and the evening closed with an address by Rev. J. L. Withrow, the singing of the hymn "From all that Dwell Below the Skies," and the doxology.

—At a meeting of the Fire Association, held last evening, the following persons were elected Trustees:—William H. Hamilton, John Carrow, George I. Young, Joseph R. Lyndall, Robert Shoemaker, Peter Williamson, M. H. Dickinson, Levi P. Coats, Samuel Sparhawk, Charles P. Bower, Jesse Lightfoot, Peter Armbruster, Joseph E. Scheil.

—The stockholders of the Philadelphia Exchange held an election for managers yesterday. There were two tickets submitted to the stockholders, and 1684 votes were polled, electing the following ticket by a majority of about 100:—Richard Ashhurst, James A. Freeman, William J. P. White, Benjamin H. Haines, Charles W. Higgins, William Painter, Alexander Whilldin, William Lippincott, C. Colket.

—Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue Douglass has decided that a grocer or dealer who has a coffee mill upon his premises, in which he grinds coffee or spices which he has already sold and weighed out or otherwise separated from that left on hand for sale, would not thereby incur additional liability as a "Grinder of Coffee or Spices."

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 123⅛.

—The inquest in the Richardson case has resulted in the committal of McFarland.

—A bill granting the suffrage to women has passed both branches of the Wyoming Legislature.

—A verdict in favor of the Government has been rendered in the case of the Cuban steamer Hornet.

—David H. Sampson, at one time a resident in Pennsylvania, recently committed suicide in Rio Janeiro.

—The snow storm experienced here yesterday afternoon and evening ranged over a wide extent of country.

—John Beaneman, convicted at Morris, Ill., of killing his father, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

—Hamilton has been elected in Texas. The Constitution is carried, and the fifteenth amendment will be ratified.

—The Red river insurrection is fast dying out. It is said the insurgents will invite Governor McDougall to assume the reins of government.

—Having got through its business, the National Board of Trade concluded its session in Richmond, Va., yesterday. The majority report of the Committee on Specie Payments, declaring that resumption is an imperative necessity, was adopted. The debate on the subject is to be sent to Congress.

—The following were the proceedings of Congress yesterday, after the recess:—

Senate.—The President having been notified of the assembling of Congress, sent his Message, which was read by the Secretary of the Senate. The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

House.—At the expiration of the recess, the President's message was received, read, and referred to the Committee of the Whole. The oath was administered to several delegates from the Territories. A bill providing for taking the census and fixing the number of representatives was made the special order for Wednesday next. Among the resolutions referred was one declaring Virginia entitled to representation and one to establish a free banking system. A resolution was adopted to refer the credentials of persons claiming the right to represent Virginia and Texas to the Election Committee. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury was on motion referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Adjourned.

Foreign Affairs.

—The inauguration of an era of peace is looked for in Venezuela.

—Pio Nono has refused the *Times* correspondent admittance to Rome.

—Prussia denies having encouraged the Dalmatian insurrection.

—Prim is reported to show a decided tendency towards Republicanism in Spain.

—A political crisis is still pending in Italy. Cialdini is spoken of as the coming man.

—Haytien revolutionists hold possession of Northern Hayti. Salnave's position is desperate, but he is hopeful, and has proclaimed himself President for life.

—A French parliamentary ministry, under Ollivier, is now possible, thirty-seven Liberal members of the Corps Legislatif having formed themselves into a party under his direction.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7, 1869.

The Great Clerical Scandal.

If I had the opportunity of being born once again and my opinion were asked, I should wish to open my eyes upon some just such world as this, where Byrons died once a century for the purpose of having their reputations raked by Harriet Beecher Stowes, and where gentlemanly journalists were being shot down by McFarlands to furnish the occasion for being apotheosized by Henry Ward Beechers. I should like to feel certain of waking up in the morning and find waiting for me damp papers full of virtuous and indignant editorials; I should enjoy the prospect of hearing on Sunday clerical excuses for libertines upon one hand, and a very general clerical denunciation of the excusers on the other. I should not like to dwell in some supernal community whose "sense" it was not easy to shock. I fear that whatever the beatitudes of that higher state of being, I should yearn after the "natural cussedness" of New York, and long to thrill with the sensation of perceiving how political newspapers can throw the small consideration of politics to the winds when they come to face a great moral wrong! The air is so full of gossip concerning the Richardson-McFarland case that I feel as though but little ought to be expected of me. Enough to say that Mr. Beecher continues to assert his innocence, but holds himself open to a proof of his guilt. On Sunday he artfully excited his congregation to the highest pitch by reading to them a chapter in the New Testament in which express mention was made of the relations between man and wife, and of the only crime which might justifiably destroy those relations. Mr. Frothingham, however, with less art, but more candor and courage, explained, not excused himself, glossed over the great objectionable feature in the affair, namely, the fact that adultery only is sanctioned by the New Testament as a sufficient cause for divorce, and with the glib glamour of a pet parson who understands the people to whom he is talking, probably set himself right with the majority of his flock. As for the clergy in general who took part against Beecher and Frothingham, the Rev. Mr. Puller represented them most strongly, and said he thought a libertine was more than a murderer—or that Richardson was worse than McFarland—and left it to be inferred that his opinion of his delinquent brethren was not excessively high.

Latter-Day Saints.

A distinguished party of Latter-Day Saints are here, endeavoring to make converts and also to settle up some business in connection with the Pacific Railroad Company. The party consists of Brigham Young, Jr., General Burton, Commander of the Utah Militia; Elder Sirrin, and Elder Empey. They have already visited the Mormon house of worship in Brooklyn, and imposed their hands and invoked the blessing of the Mormon heaven upon several sick converts suffering from rheumatism and consumption. It is said that several families belonging to the congregation of Plymouth Church are among the new converts, and have gone over to the Brooklyn Mormon Church, whose doctrines are somewhat different from Mr. Beecher's. Several thousand soldiers are now encamped near Salt Lake City, not, as General Burton takes the trouble to explain, for any aggressive purpose, but as a means of home defense for their Government.

That Stone Man.

The "putrefied" hero of Onondaga has arrived. He is at Wood's Museum, and gave his first *seance* yesterday. Why was he not bought up by the art-loving gentlemen who are going to erect the new Museum of Art in Central Park? We need some such curiosities as this there. However, it has just slipped in in time to revive the waning fortunes of the museum, which not even Mr. Barnum's money-making tact has hitherto made successful. Its menagerie of lions, tigers, elephants, rhinoceroses, leopards, panthers, and so forth—its ornithological hall stuck as full of ostriches and reptiles as the Poultry Show at the Empire Skating Rink is of cocks and hens, are complete as far as they go, with thousands of other curiosities; yet somehow or other the new Wood's does not draw like the old Barnum's. *Apropos* of Mr. Barnum, I wonder who wrote his new "Life." I suppose he would say that *he* did, and I hardly suppose the gentleman who is accredited with having written the first one would care about "owning up." Whoever wrote it has proved himself an apt story-teller; but there ought to be an interlinear translation, converting the imaginative flights into unvarnished truth. I am glad to see that in his concluding pages Mr. Barnum has expressed himself so piously. His religion is the only thing about him that is not humbug, for it is so like the genuine article in appearance that he cannot tell the difference himself. According to his own confession, he has gone to church one-seventh of his time and cheated the public six-sevenths, leaving a very good balance in his favor. ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Miss Bateman as "Mary Warner."

Miss Bateman last evening attracted a very good audience to the Walnut, in spite of the extremely unpleasant state of the weather, and she achieved a measurable success in spite of a very indifferent play. Miss Bateman has improved within the last five years, and while she retains all the peculiarities of her style she has her powers better under control, and is able to manage her effects with more skill. The drama of *Mary Warner* was written by Tom Taylor for the purpose of fitting this actress with a part suited to her and of furnishing her with a variety number of situations that would enable her to represent certain emotions. The subject chosen is not a pleasant one, and it undoubtedly appeals to a very low order of taste. A robbery is committed under circumstances that point very plainly either to "George Warner," a workman in a machine shop, or his wife, as the perpetrator. Each believes the other guilty, but the wife steps forward and confesses that she committed the crime, and thus rescues her husband. She serves out a term of imprisonment, her sufferings being aggravated by the desertion of her husband, whom she imagines to be the real culprit, and the dramatist piles horror upon horror by contriving that she should, after her discharge from the prison, be accused a second time of theft, and by her own husband, who has now become a wealthy manufacturer. The two are brought face to face in the police court, but the wife, although her innocence of the last crime is established, refuses to meet the man whom she believes has so cruelly wronged her, and makes her escape from him. She is then turned out of her lodgings by a hard-hearted landlady, who has a regard for the character of her house, and does not wish to harbor a person accused of theft, and just as "Mary's" misery appears to be complete, the real perpetrator of the robbery for which she had been condemned confesses, and a meeting between the husband and wife and mutual explanations ensue, which are satisfactory to all parties concerned. It will be seen that this subject, despite its coarseness, possesses considerable dramatic interest, and it might be easily worked into a powerful play. Tom Taylor, however, has not by any means done it justice, and *Mary Warner* is one of the very poorest pieces from his pen that has ever been produced in this city. Any success that Miss Bateman achieves in it is due entirely to her own abilities and not at all to her author. Such characters as "Mary Warner" appeal strongly to the sympathies of a certain class of playgoers, and several actresses now before the public make a specialty of representing unfortunate women in various situations of distress, moaning for their children, and weeping over the loss of husbands and lovers. In this line of business Miss Bateman is probably superior to any of her rivals. She does not equal Lucille Western in genuine tragic intensity, but she has a refinement that Miss Western entirely lacks, and her acting is natural without affectation and forcible without rant. In the scene in the second act, where "Mary Warner" and her husband have an interview at the prison gratings, Miss Bateman played with fine feeling. In the last act, however, when she discovers her little daughter, she does not make the most of the situation, and she falls very far short of Lucille Western in the somewhat similar scene in *East Lynne*. Miss Bateman is a good actress in a certain class of characters, but she is not a great one by any means. It is to her credit that she can make such a botched piece of work as *Mary Warner* interesting; but it would be more creditable if she could do as much for plays better worthy of notice.

Mr. George Jordan gave a good performance of "George Warner," and Miss Virginia Francis acted the part of "Milly Riggs" passably well. Mr. Walcot made the most of the very unpromising part of "Bob Levitt," and Mr. Bailey was a good representative of "Funks," the warm-hearted warden of the prison. *Mary Warner* is well put upon the stage, and the scenery is for the most part very good.

"The Overland Route" at the Arch.

Last evening, despite the disagreeable weather, a large audience assembled at the Arch Street Theatre to witness the first performance in this country of a play by Tom Taylor, entitled *The Overland Route*, which is appropriately described on the bills as a scenic comedy. Under the title of *The Overland Mail* it was brought out at the Haymarket Theatre, in London, in the month of February, 1860, and enjoyed a long and successful run.

The first act discloses the saloon cabin of the Pacific and Overland steamer Simoon, a scene very handsomely and effectively mounted. Among the passengers are "Mrs. Sebright" (Mrs. John Drew), a thoughtless woman who is rather fond of attentions, and, in order to secure them, permits herself to be thought a widow, assuring herself that "Jack," her husband, will think it is all right. "Sir Solomon Frazer, K. C. B." (Mr. Hemple), a home-returning diplomat, is constant in his display of devotion, as is also "Mr. Colepepper" (Mr. Mackay), late of the East India civil service, whose homeward journey is embittered somewhat by the loss during the Sepoy revolt of certain vouchers, the absence of which places him in an equivocal position towards the Government. Then there is "Mrs. Lovibond" (Mrs. Maeder), who has heard from her "Augustus" but once in ten years, and then only to be assured that he was about to do away with himself to escape her jealous tyranny. "Major MacTurk" (Mr. Ralton), a blustering braggart, has been assiduous to his attentions to the latter; and "Captain Clavering" (Mr. Stoddart), a genteel but tricky gambler in disguise, is the unwelcome suitor of "Miss Colepepper" (Miss Anufe Firman), the daughter of the unfortunate ex-attache of the Civil Service. While these personages are passing off and on the stage, "Tom Dexter" (Mr. Cathcart) appears. A roving genius is he, skilled in physic and all the arts of genteel life; but roughly used by the world, and at last, after perils and adventures unnumbered, on his way to England as a steerage passenger. Some wonderful cures effected by him bring him into the notice of "Captain Smart" (Mr. James), the first officer of the Simoon, who, on hearing his story, appoints him surgeon of the ship, and allots him cabin quarters. He is at once developed into one of those rare characters who perform prodigies as if by instinct, so seldom encountered except upon the stage. He knows all about the "Sebrights," the "Colepeppers," "Sir Solomon" and "Captain Clavering," and at once becomes the central figure of the play. "Mrs. Sebright" is soon brought by him to her senses, "Captain Clavering" is forced into civility by a disreputable reminiscence of the card-table, and "Miss Colepepper" is awakened to love by a recounting of the heroic part which he took in rescuing her and her father from the murderous Sepoys. And then, just as "Major MacTurk" has proposed to "Mrs. Lovibond," up turns "Lovibond" (Mr. Craig) in the very next stateroom to her, a thin, emaciated, misanthropic wretch, who, attired in a cotton night-cap and a white flannel gown, and presenting the very picture of the consummation of misery, emerges from his den in search of the steward, and is taken into custody by a detective as a notorious fugitive from justice, whose name he has temporarily assumed for the sake of securing his deserted cabin quarters.

The scene in the second act is transferred to the quarter deck of the Simoon, which is almost as effective in its appointments as the saloon cabin. The intrigues and counter intrigues of "Sir Solomon" and "Mr. Colepepper" for the favor of "Mrs. Sebright" are here renewed, taxing "Tom Dexter's" skill to the utmost in his endeavor to watch over the wife of his friend "Jack;" while "Lovibond," brought upon deck for an airing by his custodian, reveals himself to his "Clorinda," as a last desperate resort to prove that he is not the villain "Downey," whose name and baggage he has assumed. With the poor consolation of knowing that he will have an opportunity of establishing an *alibi* when arraigned in Bow street, he attempts a cheerful countenance, and joins with the other passengers in a turn on the light fantastic; but when the mazy whirl is at its height, the good ship Simoon strikes upon a coral reef in the Red Sea, a scene of wild dismay ensues, the mast careens, the bulwarks are stove in, and the curtain descends upon a sensational effect which almost throws Boucicault's house on fire into the background, and elicits tumults of applause from gallery and pit.

The closing act reveals the encampment of the passengers upon the coral reef, the accompaniments of this scene being fairly in keeping with the requirements of nature. "Captain Smart" is laid up with a splintered arm, and "Tom Dexter" falls naturally into his shoes, directing all the movements of the crew and passengers with that wonderful skill which he alone possesses. A spirit of cheerfulness reigns in every heart save that of "Major MacTurk," the stoppage of whose daily bitters makes a perfect wreck of that chivalrous soldier, his humiliation being complete when he is brought to his knees by "Lovibond," by whom he is detected in the act of stealing a bottle of beer; and that of "Sir Solomon," whose teeth have been "swallowed up in the jaws of the deep." But the action of this last act is altogether too brisk to be sketched in our limited space at length, and it must suffice to say that "Dexter" dives down into the wreck and rescues from twenty fathoms of water a mysterious black box, which contains the missing vouchers of "Mr. Colepepper," whereby that worthy gentleman is set upon his legs once more, and interposes no obstacle to the happiness of his daughter and the prodigious "Tom;" that villain "Downey" turns up *in propria persona* among the steerage passengers in the hospital tent, and "Augustus" throws himself into "Clarinda's" arms, without a spot upon his reputation or cloud upon his brow; while the melancholy "Sir Solomon" recovers his teeth just in time to announce the appearance of a ship in the offing. So long-suffering virtue is fully rewarded, and what little vice there was on board the Simoon is brought to grief.

The Overland Route is a genuine comedy, despite the successful attempts at scenic display which accompany it. The plot is not very intricate, it is almost lost sight of in the whirl of incidents by which it is obscured; but the dialogue is brisk and rattling, and many of the hits are brimfull of humor and productive of excessive laughter. Each of the parts was well sustained ast evening, but the most characteristic personations were those of Messrs. Craig and Hemple. The make-up of the former both on ship board and on the coral reef was admirable, and his acting fully in keeping with his make-up. When the loss of "Sir Solomon's" teeth puts a temporary quietus upon that garrulous diplomat, Mr. Hemple wabbles about the stage mumbling in the most natural and mirth-provoking way. With an excellent dialogue, clever acting, and the effective scene which closes the second act, the *Overland Route* is certainly an entertaining play, far above the general run of latter-day sensations.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the new Irish drama of *Patrice; or, The White Woman of Wicklow* will be brought out this evening, with new scenery and effects.

AT THE WALNUT Miss Bateman will appear as *Mary Warner*.

AT THE ARCH the comedy of *The Overland Route* will be performed this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE an attractive minstrel performance will be given this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a fine programme of Ethiopian comicalities will be offered this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will perform at the Assembly Building this evening.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—Mark Twain will lecture this evening at the Academy of Music, on "Our Fellow Savages of the Sandwich Islands."

On next Saturday afternoon Mr. Paul B. Du Chaillu will lecture for the young folks on the subject of "Under the Equator."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MEMORIAL MISSION
OF THE
NOW REUNITED
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BETHANY,
CORNER TWENTY-SECOND AND SHIPPEN STS.
FAIR
FOR THE SALE OF
USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES,
FOR
CHRISTMAS GIFTS,
TO BE HELD IN
HORTICULTURAL HALL,
Commencing DECEMBER 9, at 4 P. M., and Closing DECEMBER 14, at 10 P. M.

Our citizens are requested to bear this in mind in arranging for the Holidays.

Also, a series of MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS in connection with the Fair.

CONTRIBUTIONS,
Either Money or Goods, solicited. May be sent to the rooms of the Executive Committee, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street. 12 2

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 Chesnut street, corner Seventh.
BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches.
PENMANSHIP, plain and ornamental.
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS, Business Forms, Commercial Law, etc.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
Students separately instructed, and received at any time.
Send for Circular. 11 30 6t

PROFESSOR BLOT'S LECTURES ON COOKERY,
On December 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th, in the ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
Terms for the Course of Seven Lectures, $4.
Single Lecture, 75c. Tickets at the hall. 11 30 tf

STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. W. MITCHELL McALLISTER, No. 728 CHESNUT Street, second story. 11 3 2mrp

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Nov. 2, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 20, 1869.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street.
The office will be opened at 8 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M., from November 5th to December 4, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as usual.
11 2 tu1 THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, No. 230 S. THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23, 1869.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 230 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, December 7, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., to consider the financial condition of the Company and the expediency of disposing of its property by lease or otherwise
By order,
CHARLES WESTON, Jr.,
11 23 12t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 56,000 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.
JOSEPH N PIERSOL,
12 6 City Treasurer.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 46 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share will be paid by the HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, free of State tax, on and after December 1 next, at the Office of the Company, No. 112 South FRONT Street.
Transfer Books will be closed November 20 and reopen December 6.
11 16 tf CHARLES P. HASTINGS, Treasurer.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION
originated the anæsthetic use of
NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS,
And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.
Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3½

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
9 6 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL
a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its session in the new Academy Building at
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY
MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

JAMES PEARCE, M. B., ORGANIST, ST MARK'S (No. 1430 SPRUCE Street), can be seen from 9 till 10 A. M. and from 7 till 8 P. M. Teaches the Organ, Piano and Harmony. 10 9 stuth 2m

WINDOW GLASS.

"WINDOW GLASS."
EVANS, SHARP & CO.,
No. 613 MARKET STREET,
Are daily receiving shipments of Glass from their Works, where they are now making 10,000 feet per day.
They are also receiving shipments of
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.
Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at
LOWEST MARKET RATES. [9 25 3m

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R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
9 15 3m PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
26 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

BRADBURY'S AND OTHER Pianos, $300. Taylor & Farley's, also Carhart & Needham's Organs, from $50 upwards. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street and No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 11 23 2m

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE OF BOTTLES
ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6, 1869.
Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., January 4, 1870, for the purchase of a quantity of Empty Liquor and Medicine Bottles, and 167,000 wide mouth Bottles, assorted sizes and colors. They can be seen at any time at this office.
The above-named Bottles are new, have never been used, and are packed in barrels and boxes.
Terms—Cash, with immediate delivery.
CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
Assistant Medical Purveyor,
12 6 5t Brevet Colonel U. S. Army.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp6

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

Closing Out at Reduced Prices
PREVIOUS TO
Making Alterations in Our Store.
WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, MUSICAL BOXES,
FANCY CLOCKS, AND BRONZE ORNAMENTS.
WILSON & STELLWAGEN,
No. 1028 CHESNUT STREET,
12 1 t26 PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
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WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
2 25 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

ISAAC DIXON,
NO. 120 S. ELEVENTH STREET.
A fine assortment of
GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
At reduced prices. 12 3 6trp

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF
PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS,
At reduced prices.
ISAAC DIXON,
12 3 6trp No. 120 S. ELEVENTH Street.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

PLATED GOODS
OF THE
FINEST QUALITY
AT THE LOWEST RATES,
AT
No. 804 CHESNUT ST., SECOND FLOOR,
BY
A. H. ROGERS.
We are daily receiving from our Factory, in Connecticut, the latest styles of Goods, of all patterns, from Rogers Brothers, and "Meriden Britannia Co.'s" manufactories.
Triple-Plated Silverware,
Suitable for
BRIDAL GIFTS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
No. 804 CHESNUT STREET, Second Floor.
11 20 1m A. H. ROGERS.

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

BRIDAL, BIRTHDAY, AND HOLIDAY
PRESENTS.
Au Bon Marche.
The One Dollar Department contains a large assortment of FINE FRENCH GOODS, embracing
DESKS, WORK, GLOVE, HANDKERCHIEF, AND DRESSING BOXES, in great variety.
DOLLS, MECHANICAL TOYS, and TREE TRIMMINGS.
SILK FANS, LEATHER BAGS, POCKET BOOKS,
CHINA VASES and ORNAMENTS, JEWELRY, ETC.
From $1·00 to $50·00.
Call and examine our Paris Goods.
Party and Evening Dresses made and trimmed from French and English fashion plates.
Fancy Costumes for Masquerades, Balls, etc., made to order in forty-eight hours' notice, at
MRS. M. A. BINDER'S
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, PAPER PATTERN DRESS and CLOAK MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut,
3 6 stuth3 PHILADELPHIA.

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 186[illegible]
1869 SEASONED CLEAR BINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 186[illegible]
1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869
1869 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869
1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869
1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869
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—A German paper says that a great trial is going on in St. Petersburg respecting a forged will. The sum of one and a half million roubles is in dispute, and about two hundred witnesses must be heard on oath. The Senator Obolenski was called as a witness, but he claimed the privilege of his rank and did not appear. The court of justice therefore decided to proceed in solemn procession, with all its officers, prisoners, witnesses, etc., to the dwelling of the prince. Might not some such step be taken with advantage in this country on certain occasions? It is well known that many persons summoned to serve as jurors prefer being fined to attending the court; but if an honest juryman knew that the result of his not answering when his name was called would probably be the appearance of the judge, the counsel, the plaintiff, the defendant, and the officers of the court, with the more conscientious jurymen, at his private residence, and that, without reference to his carpets or his domestic arrangements generally, the cause would come on for hearing in his dining or drawing-room, he might be induced to take a stricter view of his public duties.

—The building formerly known as the High School at Warsaw was converted into a Russian university a few weeks ago, and it has now been carefully stripped of all the characteristics of a Polish institution. Over the gateway a gigantic Russian eagle has been erected, with the words, "Imperial University" inscribed in Russian characters on each side of it. In the interior of the building all the Polish inscriptions have been obliterated, and replaced by Russian ones. In the great hall opposite the entrance is a portrait in life-size of the Emperor Alexander II., the founder of the university. All the announcements on the notice-board are also in the Russian language, and the beadles and other servants have received strict instructions not to answer any one who addresses them in Polish. The chair of Polish language and literature has been abolished, and that of canon law has been replaced by one of Byzantine law. Finally, as if to imitate the appearance of a Russian university in its smallest details, a regulation has just been published by the inspector forbidding the students under severe penalties to wear beards or moustaches.

—A correspondent at Vienna, writing on the 14th ult., says:—"There is great agitation in political circles here about the proposed reform of the Constitution. At present the deputies in the Reichsrath are elected by the various provincial diets from among their members, and Dr. Giskra, Minister of the Interior, is preparing a bill to amend this system by introducing direct elections, as in other countries. This proposal has been received with much opposition in the Slavonic diets, which look upon it as a fresh attempt to subordinate them to the German element; and it is said that several of the Ministers wish to overcome the objections of these diets by giving them larger powers of local administration. I have reason to believe that Count Beust inclines to the views of this party, and that great concessions are to be made to the various nationalities, especially the Poles, who are to have a chancellor to represent their interests in the Cabinet, and the same local powers as Crotia now possesses in the Hungarian half of the empire."

—A German paper tells an odd story of a trick played the other day on a landowner in an agricultural district of Silesia. This gentleman, a Herr Schrei, had a quarrel with a neighbor, which led to a strong correspondence, and in one of his letters he greatly provoked his antagonist by speaking ironically of the "Attic salt" with which he flavored his epistolary style. A few days after there appeared in the local paper the following advertisement:—"Attic salt and other salts for cattle may always be obtained at my farm.—Schrei." This advertisement immediately attracted the attention of a zealous official who was employed in the district to administer the salt monopoly of the government, and he directed one of his subordinates to go at once to Herr Schrei's farm and search the premises for the salt in question. The subordinate, after going all over the farm and looking in every corner for the smuggled commodity, reported as follows:—"Having learnt from the local paper that a foreign salt under the name of 'Attic salt' had been imported into this district, I searched the house and farm of the farmer Schrei, who had been suspected of the fraud, but no trace of Attic salt was to be found about him."

—It may interest the disciples of Gall and Spurzheim to learn that Tropmann, the "assassin a la mode" in Paris, has been subjected to the scrutiny of M. Berger, a French professor of phrenology. The results of his investigations are, at least, startling; and to the uninitiated might appear contradictory. The most highly developed organ of Tropmann's head is the love of children. With the memory of his recent exploits fresh in one's mind, this announcement is calculated to take one by surprise, but the learned professor explains that an abnormal development of the bumps of combativeness, secretiveness, and acquisitiveness enable an otherwise benevolent person to overcome his philanthropic tendencies. The well-known M. Desbarolles has also been admitted to examine the hands of the Pantin murderer, but his report is less favorable. In the lines of the palm he reads the sign of many evil passions, and traces a general resemblance between his fingers and those of the notorious Dumollard, who was executed a few years ago for having murdered sixteen girls in seven years.

—Says the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—"Some three or four years ago a commission sat upon the question of the fees levied upon the creation of dignities and other kindred matters, and agreed upon a report; the question has since remained in abeyance, but we believe that lately it has been revived, and that it is the intention of the Government to take action in the matter, not solely with a view of relieving those whom the Crown has thought proper to honor from payment of the charges in question, but also to save the country from an expense which it certainly appears unjust it should be called upon to bear. The heaviest fees are those charged upon the appointment of Knights of the Garter, and where, as is always the case, Princes of the Blood Royal receive this dignity, the Treasury, unless we are misinformed, mainly bears the expense of the fees, a large portion of which flows into the pockets of sinecurists. This seems hard on those who have personally to pay the fees on decoration, but harder still on the undecorated taxpayer, who has all the expense and no star or garter.

—The dangers to which railway travelling exposes us are many and great, but a French paper reveals one which is both new and terrible. We learn from it that a certain Madame D. was travelling from Bordeaux to Paris, and occupied the eighth place in a ladies' carriage. She got out at a station, but left her shawl on her seat as a retainer. On returning she found her place occupied by an old lady. An altercation ensued, the old lady being obstinate and Madame D. equally so. In the middle of the discussion the train began to move, and Madame D. could only spring hastily into a smoking carriage, where she had to remain for two hours in the greatest discomfort, having a great dislike to tobacco. At length, the train stopped, and Madame D., wild with anger, rushed towards the ladies' carriage. Her aged antagonist still sat in her place. "Will you get out now?" said Madame D. "No," said the old lady. Very well, then," said Madame D., suiting the action to the word, "I shall sit upon you all the way to Paris." Madame D. persisted in this cruel intention, and in spite of the remonstrances of her fellow-travellers and the howls of her victim, retained her seat upon the aged lady till the latter fainted and was taken out of the carriage, leaving Madame D. mistress of the position.

—The *Messager de Toulouse* gives an account of another hostile meeting in France, the combatants being women, whose mode of fighting suggests an improvement in duelling. Annon B. and Jeanneton L. had a difference respecting a sum of seventy-five centimes which had been lent by the former to the latter. Happening to meet on market day, strong expressions were used on both sides—one calling the other a "cheat," and the other retorting by the term "miser." Annon, intent on paying herself, seized the handle of a basket of eggs which Jeanneton carried; a struggle ensued, the eggs began to fly furiously and fast, and both combatants were freely bespattered about the face and neck with yolk and shell. An elegantly-dressed young gentleman in the crowd made himself somewhat prominent by inappropriate mirth; this diverted the anger of Anaon and Jeanneton from each other, and their concentrated wrath fell upon the head of him who mocked them. About two-thirds of the contents of Jeanneton's hamper had been consumed in the encounter; the remaining eggs were expended by the justly indignant women on the well-dressed offender, to the complete destruction of his irreproachable garments and his utter confusion. There can be little doubt that the egg might with advantage be substituted for the sword in French duels. In nine cases out of ten, the damage done, and the annoyance inflicted, by the egg would exceed that which is produced by the employment of the deadlier weapon.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—An article in a late number of the *Preussische Jahrbucher* draws an interesting comparison between the losses of the rival armies in the battle of Koniggratz, and those sustained at the other principal battles of the last two centuries. It appears that the Prussians lost at Koniggratz, in dead, wounded, and missing, 359 officers and 8794 men; and the Austrians 1147 officers and 30,224 men. The proportion of the losses to the total force engaged on each side was, for the Prussians, 1-23; for the Austrians, 1-7; for both together, 1-11. In the battle of Malplaquet (1797) the proportion of losses was 1-5; at Rossbach (1757), 1-25; at Leuthen (1758), 1-11; at Zorndoff (1758), 3/5; at Austerlitz (1805), 1/4; at Eylau, (1807), 1/5; at Wagram, (1809), 1/6; at Borodino (1812), 1/6; at Leipsic (1813), 1-5; at Belle Alliance (1815), 1/6; at Solferino (1859), 1/6. The three greatest of the above battles, the article proceeds, are those of Leipsic, Koniggratz, and Wagram, at which the total number of troops engaged was 460,500, 430,000, and 320,000 respectively. The three bloodiest were Leipsic (90,000 men lost), Borodino (loss 74,000), and Belle Alliance (loss (61,000). This estimate agrees, on the whole, very well with the popular versions; but, with these, is subject to correction when examined with historical accuracy. The Prussians do injustice to the magnitude of Koniggratz when they rank it after Leipsic. It is natural they should exaggerate the importance of the latter, which gave complete freedom to their country, and fairly earned their favorite General his marshal's baton. But, taking instead of estimates the actual "states" of each side as reproduced by their best writers, it appears that the allies had barely 230,000 at Leipsic, the French 170,000; total, 400,000. At Koniggratz, following the same safe rule, we find 420,000 at least present. Wagram comes far behind either, for there were not actually 300,000 combatants present. The three next are Borodino, Bautzen, and Dresden; all under 250,000 in total. It is worth noting that the numbers engaged at the Wilderness, by far the largest American battle, were a little over 190,000, viz.:—141,000 Federals versus 52,000 Confederates. Each side had just one-seventh of its strength put *hors de combat*; whereas at Grant's early battle of Pittsburg each lost a full fourth.

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CAPITAL $1,000,000

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N. B. Browne, Edward W. Clark,
Clarence H. Clark, Alexander Henry,
John Welsh, Stephen A. Caldwell,
Charles Macalester, George F. Tyler,
Henry C. Gibson.

President—N. B. BROWNE.
Vice-President—CLARENCE H. CLARK.
Secretary and Treasury—ROBERT PATTERSON.
Assistant Secretary—JAMES W. HAZLEHURST.

The Company have provided in their new Building and Vaults absolute security against loss by FIRE, BURGLARY, or ACCIDENT, and

RECEIVE SECURITIES AND VALUABLES ON DEPOSIT UNDER GUARANTEE,

Upon the following rates, for one year or less period:—

Government and all other Coupon Securities, or those transferable by delivery ... $1·00 per $1000
Government and all other Securities registered and negotiable only by endorsement ... 50 per 1000
Gold Coin or Bullion ... 1·25 per 1000
Silver Coin or Bullion ... 2·00 per 1000
Silver or Gold Plate, under seal, on owner's estimate of value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk ... 1·00 per 100
Jewelry, Diamonds, etc. ... 2·50 per 1000

Deeds, Mortgages, and Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year, each, or according to bulk.

These latter, when deposited in Tin Boxes, are charged according to bulk, upon a basis of 1½ feet cubic capacity, $10 a year.

Coupons and interest will be collected, when desired, and remitted to the owners, for one per cent.

The Company offer for RENT, the lessee exclusively holding the key,

SAFES INSIDE THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS,

At rates varying from $15 to $75 each, per annum, according to size.

Deposits of Money Received, on which interest will be allowed:—3 per cent. on Call Deposits, payable by Check at sight, and 4 per cent. on Time Deposits, payable on ten days' notice.

Travellers' Letters of Credit furnished, available in a parts of Europe.

This Company is also authorized to act as Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, to receive and execute Trusts of every description from the Courts, corporations, or individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, PRESIDENT.

ROBERT PATTERSON, SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

11 23 tuths2m5p

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Wilmington and Reading Railroad,

BEARING INTEREST

At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currenc

PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE

STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

This road runs through a thickly populated rich agricultural and manufacturing district.

For the present, we are offering a limited amoun of the above Bonds at

85 CENTS AND INTEREST.

The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,

No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

9 4 tf2 31 PHILADELPHIA.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign

BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,

New York. Paris. [3 1

REMOVAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS,

HAVE REMOVED

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

CORNER CARTER'S ALLEY,

13 tf Opposite Girard Bank.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

JANUARY COUPONS

AND

CITY WARRANTS

10 5 3m BOUGHT AND SOLD.

CITY WARRANTS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Members of the New York and Philadelphia and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale Nos. 625 and 627 North Second street.

STOCK OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.

On Wednesday morning,

Dec. 8, at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 625 and 627 North Second street, by catalogue, a stock of superior cabinet furniture, manufactured for wareroom sales, comprising:—Elegant walnut parlor suits, green and crimson plush and hair-cloth coverings; elegant centre and bouquet tables, various fine marbles; book-cases; etageres; superior dining-room furniture; extension dining tables; sideboard; elegant walnut chamber furniture, finished in oil and varnish; wardrobes; cottage furniture; cane-seat chairs; lounges; hat racks, etc. etc., comprising a general assortment of first-class furniture.

Now arranged for examination with catalogues. 12 6 9t

SUPERIOR DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.

On Wednesday Morning,

Dec. 8, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, 2 cases, comprising an assortment of very choice and superior Japan lilies, hyacinths, tulips crocus, snow drops, etc., etc., worthy the attention of florists and others, from J. A. M. Barnart, Haarlem, Holland. 12 6 3t

Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, MIRRORS, FIRE-PROOF SAFE, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC. ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

Dec. 9, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior household furniture, comprising walnut parlor suit, covered with plush, walnut furniture, covered with plush, reps, and hair cloth, library and dining-room furniture, walnut chamber suits, rosewood piano-fortes, fine French plate mirrors, superior walnut wardrobes, bookcases, sideboards, extension, centre, and bouquet tables, lounges, arm chairs, etageres, hat stands, office desks and tables, oil paintings, engravings, fine hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, china and glassware, fire-proof safe, made by Farrel & Herring, handsome chandeliers, gas-consuming and cooking stoves, counters, handsome velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, etc.

Also, fine French plate mantel mirror, 80x60, gilt frame. 12 7 3t

Peremptory Sale in rear Nos. 227 and 229 Noble street.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A BRASS FOUNDRY, COCK MANUFACTORY, AND SILVER PLATED MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT, STEAM-ENGINE, MACHINERY, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

Dec. 9, at 11 o'clock, in rear of Nos. 227 and 229 Noble street, by catalogue, the entire stock and fixtures, comprising:—Portable steam engine, three-horse power, made by Wilcox; Fox lathe, made by William Burlingame, complete, and nearly new; monitor lathe; oval lathe; lathe tools; 3 lines shafting and pulleys; water and gas-step patterns; about 10,000 lbs. Babbitt metal; —— lbs. brass castings and old copper and zinc; 3 steel rollers; 3 punching presses; lot belting; screw press; drying oven; lap, with pulley and roller; 4 vises; grindstone; 3 cog wheels; electro plating batteries; —— lbs. tinmen's solder; —— lbs. metal, pewter and brass; 2 counter shafts; smelting pot; buffing machine; counter and platform scales; 2 smelting furnaces; patent chuck; universal chuck; iron-sheared lathe, with treadle; silversmith's dies; models and patterns; oak office table; fire-proof safe, made by Scott; show-case; glass sash, etc.

Also, finished and unfinished plated ware, etc. [12 7 3t

May be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of sale.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

On Thursday Morning,

Dec. 9, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 12 3 5t

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

December 10, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 20 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, oil cloths, rugs, etc. 12 4 5t

LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF EMBROIDERIES, L. C. HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

Dec. 10, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

A full line of 4-8, 5-8, and 3-4 all-linen H. S. handkerchiefs.
A full line 5-8 all-linen H. S. mourning hdkfs.
A full line 3-4 all-linen hemmed mourning hdkfs.
A full line 3-4 all-linen hemmed and printed hdkfs.
A full line 3-8 all-linen hemmed children's hdkfs.
A full line button edge lawn hdkfs.
A full line embroidered corner lawn hdkfs.
A full line hemmed and embroidered lawn hdkfs.
A full line hemstitched and embroidered lawn hdkfs.
A full line hemstitched and embroidered linen and lawn handkerchiefs.
A full line hemstitched and embroidered grass linen handkerchiefs.
A full line embroidered hdkfs., comprising novelties in initials, names, mottoes, etc., white and colored.
Full lines of 4-8, 5-8, and 3-4 printed lawn hdkfs.
A full line of 3-4 printed coral hdkfs.

ALSO,

A magnificent line of embroidered linen collars and cuffs, in all the latest novelties.

The above sale will comprise one of the largest and best selected assortments of this class of goods offered this season. 12 7 3t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.

On Monday Morning,

Dec. 13, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

ALSO, BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEES,

Sale of an entire stock of a Jobber, including the lease, good-will, and fixtures of store No. 39[illegible] street. 12 7 5t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. [illegible] Sansom street.

SALE OF RICH INDIA SHAWLS.

On Wednesday Morning,

Dec. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold an invoice of rich real India Square Shawls, open centres, filled centres.

Also, one splendid Paisley shawl, the finest ever imported.

Also, Japanese work and shawl boxes. 12 6 2t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS. CASH AUCTION HOUSE. [11 24 6

No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.

Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

Regular Trade Sales of Furs and Robes, by catalogue, Every Thursday throughout the season, ending last Thursday in January, to which the attention of the trade is invited. 12 3

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 1000 PACKAGES AND LOTS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, DRESS SILKS, L. C. HDKFS, NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS AND CURTAIN LACES, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, GERMANTOWN GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, ETC.,

On Wednesday Morning,

Dec. 8, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 12 6 2t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS,—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at the Auction Rooms.

HANDSOME WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Elegant Chamber Suits, Fine French Plate Mantel and Pier Mirrors, in handsome gilt frames; Fireproof Safes, Sideboards, Handsome Carpets, Plated Ware, Etc.

On Wednesday Morning,

December 8, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, by catalogue, a large and excellent assortment of Handsome Walnut Household Furniture, including—Very elegant walnut chamber suits, finished in oil; parlor suits, splendid sideboard, very fine French plate mantel and pier mirrors, handsomely framed; fire-proof safes, made by Lillie, Evans & Watson, and others; chandeliers, fine plated ware, fancy goods, china and glassware, handsome Brussels and other carpets, etc. 1t

DRY GOODS, PRINTS, UNDERWEAR, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning,

At 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, a quantity of delaines, reps, prints, shirts, underwear, vests, etc., without reserve. 1t

Sale No. 128 North Eleventh Street.

SUPERIOR WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, Fine Velvet Carpets, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bedding, China and Glassware, etc.

On Thursday Morning,

9th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 128 North Eleventh street, the entire Superior Furniture. 12 4 4t

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.

At the Philadelphia Exchange, Third and Walnut streets, on Monday, December 20, at 12 o'clock M.

Executor's Peremptory Sale—Estate of Ann Murphy, deceased—STORE and DWELLING, S. E. corner of Ridge road and Green street.

DWELLING, No. 519 Chippewa street, south of Lombard, west of Twenty-sixth street. [12 7 5t

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.

Household Furniture and Merchandise of every description received for consignment.

Personal attention given to sales at dwellings. [11 24 6

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF NEW AND SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY, TRIPLE-PLATE SILVER WARE, NEW GAS-CONSUMING STOVE, CLOCKS, ETC.

On Thursday,

December 9, at 10½ o'clock,

At Salesrooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street.

The catalogue comprises an unusually attractive assortment of Furniture and Upholstery, the larger part of which is of the

FINEST AND MOST DESIRABLE KIND.

Fine oiled walnut parlor suits of the latest designs, and finished in plush, terry, reps, and hair cloth; handsome walnut chamber suits, in great variety, and finished in oil and varnish; handsome cottage suits, with and without marble tops; superior marble top tables, wardrobes, bookcases, and sideboards, in great variety; walnut and oak extension dining-tables, dining-chairs, etageres, Spanish chairs, handsome sofa-beds and lounges, husk and straw mattresses; also, quantity of warranted triple-plate silverware, to close invoice.

Six new handsome parlor stoves.

N. B.—Elegant 7-oct. rosewood piano, at private sale, cheap. 12 7 3t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 207 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 3 25

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

What Should be His Next Subject—"The True Nature of the Marriage Relation."

The Young Men's Christian Association have made arrangements for a series of three lectures, and, as a matter of course, have selected three of our most eminent men to deliver the same, John B. Gough, Henry Ward Beecher, and Horace Greeley. Mr. Gough has chosen for his subject, "Habit," Mr. Greeley, "The Woman Question," but Mr. Beecher has not as yet hit upon any. The late *role* assumed by this eminent divine in the Richardson tragical farce has tended to increase the interest of our citizens, and as we are a progressive people and desire to be fully posted upon all subjects as they arise, it is suggested that the celebrated Plymouth divine enlighten us as to

"THE TRUE NATURE OF THE MARRIAGE RELATION."

The "living example" which he, but a few days ago, gave to the world of the "faith that is in him" is, perhaps, a little too far advanced on the high road of progress to suit the old-fashioned notions of plain people; and a full elucidation of his "views" and "beliefs" might, possibly, be productive of some real good, if for no other reason than that it would place him before the world in his true character.

There is, in all that unseemly exhibition, something so utterly revolting to all sense of morality and true religion, that it may with propriety be asked, "Who are these men that preach such strange doctrines to mislead the people, and by what authority do they claim to be the teachers of religion and morality?"

Mr. Beecher comes before the people of Philadelphia in the capacity of a teacher, and it is all-important that fathers and mothers, husbands and wives, ask themselves the question, "Is this man, entertaining such views, and putting them into practice, as he has done, a proper religious and moral instructor for ourselves and children?"

Henry Ward Beecher, as a private individual, may consider himself privileged to indulge in whatever antics his sense of propriety may dictate; but Henry Ward Beecher, as a reformer and preacher of the Gospel, has no moral right to fly in the face of established laws, upon the strict observance of which depends the entire structure of a healthful social organization. His position, however exalted, does not warrant a defiance of public sentiment on so important a question; and double shame be upon him for thus prostituting his great abilities to the base uses of notoriety and the gratification of a miserable prejudice.

Let parents consider before they commit themselves to the support of such a *guerilla* warfare as this man and his *confreres* are waging against the best interests of society; let them ask themselves, with a full sense of their responsibility, whether their children shall be taught such pernicious ideas in utter disregard of the sanctity of the marriage relation; let them consider, with this man's blasphemous utterances still ringing on the public ear, how far he has any claim upon their favorable consideration.

If they are prepared to endorse his course, then let them crowd forward on the occasion of his next appearance, and fill the Academy from pit to dome; and let them partake of the unhallowed feast, without a sense of self-abasement, until their minds are bewildered by the fascination of his sophistries, and their hearts have become callous to every finer feeling of a pure morality and true Christianity. But, so surely as there is a law of retributive justice recorded in heaven, so surely will the sinfulness of their action be visited upon them and theirs.

THE NEWSBOYS' HOME.—The managers of the Newsboys' Home have issued a circular, stating that they have purchased the houses No. 913 and 915 Locust street, and are now ready to open the institution for the reception of inmates. The circular states that there are many boys in our large city who, through loss of parents or other causes, are left without suitable homes, and with no one to care for them, and are thus exposed to many temptations. These boys fall almost necessarily into vagrant habits, and a large number of them become idle, shiftless, and prodigate men, furnishing continual recruits to the ranks of those human beings who are a burden any a curse to the community in which they live. With this evil this association proposes to deal, by providing for newsboys, and others who are homeless, a comfortable and well-regulated dwelling place, where they will be brought under good influences, and so trained and instructed as to fit them for a better and more useful life. The institution is fitted up with school-rooms, and all other requisites for a comfortable home. It is not proposed, however, to make it an entirely gratuitous one, thinking it better to encourage a feeling of independence and a self-respect in the boys by requiring a small payment from them for meals and lodging, which will also aid somewhat in defraying the necessary expenses. As the receipts from this source, however, will be inconsiderable, the support of the house must depend mainly upon contributions and subscriptions, and it is in view of this fact that an appeal is now made to the public. An annual subscription of three dollars constitutes a subscriber a member, and the payment of twenty-five dollars a life member.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.—Last evening, a very interesting event took place in the church, Seventeenth street, near Wylie, it being the occasion of the celebration of the twenty-fifth year of the ministry of the Rev. Samuel Wylie in the congregation. The meeting was called to order by John W. Torrey, Esq. Rev. D. R. Wylie invoked the divine blessing. William Brown, Esq., the surviving elder of the original organization, made an affectionate address to the pastor, and, on behalf of the congregation, presented him with a purse of money as a token of their esteem and regard. The pastor, Rev. Samuel O. Wylie, made a very happy and appropriate reply, in which he gave an interesting and elaborate history of the congregation since its organization. Mr. Alexander P. Brown followed in a short address, after which the interesting occasion was concluded with prayer by the pastor.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The S. P. C. A. should compel the passenger railway companies to run double teams such weather as this.

—Rev. W. P. Hellings preaches the annual sermon before the Philadelphia Baptist Ministerial Society to-night in the Tenth Baptist Church.

—Did you, reader, whilst seated at your cosy fireside last night, think of the poor houseless and homeless?

—The fellow who was searching all around the house this morning for his "gums" found them in his head.

—Dobson, of the American, gives the police force a rub every night, and is loudly encored.

—A number of sleighs were out this morning—in front of livery stables.

—Temperance Blessing meets to-night.

—It snowed yesterday.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—Yesterday afternoon Sheriff Lyle disposed of a number of properties, the sale taking place in the old court room. Of the dwellings the following realized sums of $1000 and over:—That of Richard and Maria F. Wilson brought $3800; John Savage, $1000; John B. Agnew, $3500; Henry Bassett, $3400; James Black, $1400; Robert Anderson, $1700; S. W. Cummings, $2200; James Elliott, $3000; Robert W. Smith, $1630; Jacob H. Wendell, $5600; Patrick McElhenny, $2000; Henry Shelly, $1900; Peter Buchen, $1075; John Savage, $8000; Hugh Blair, $1450; Jacob Stout, $1200; Michael Cahill, $3600; Michael Haughey, $2100; Thomas Hale, $1450; Samuel Little, $2500; James Farrell, $3400; John Stull, $1200.

INSECURE CULVERTS.—Early last evening a portion of the culvert running through Canal street gave way below St. John street, thus making a dangerous opening in the street. Lieutenant Clark posted a policeman at the spot, where, lantern in hand, he kept guard until this morning. Pity the poor policeman!

The Ridge avenue culvert also caved in at Schuylkill Falls. Perhaps the name "Falls" had something to do with its falling.

CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS.—Alderman Helms has held to bail Francis Fuller, Thomas Burke, Charles Senneck, John P. Fingstadt, and Theodore Seichel, youths whose ages range from 14 to 19, on the charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons. They were arrested in the northeastern part of the city on Sunday afternoon by Detective Miller, assisted by officers of the Eleventh district. Go on with the work, friend Miller.

DISPOSED TO BE CLEANLY.—Samuel Gaskill is the name of a specimen of the *genus homo* whose belief is that "cleanliness is next to godliness," in pursuance of which he yesterday was induced to lay hands upon a box of soap which did not belong to him. The soap belonged to a man who keeps a store at Carlisle and Parrish streets. Mr. Man had Samuel arrested, and Alderman Danfield committed him to answer.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM COAL OIL.—Mary Holman, aged thirteen years, residing in Gaffney's court, running off Fitzwater street, above Seventh, was fatally injured by the explosion of a coal-oil lamp about 10 o'clock last night. She was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where she lingered, suffering intense pain, until this morning, when death relieved her.

REUNION.—The reunion last night at Horticultural Hall was a decided success, and gave indication of a very great interest throughout the large and influential body of Presbyterians in our city, and their interest in the Fair of the Memorial Mission of the Presbyterian Church Bethany was such as to leave no room for doubt of its success. The Fair will commence on Thursday at 4 o'clock P. M.

MARKET THIEF.—A character named Frank Roberts was arrested yesterday afternoon for attempting to rob a stall in the Spring Garden market. He was taken before Alderman Massey, who held him in $600 bail to answer.

THE MINT.

Annual Report of Director Pollock—Operations of the Institution During the Year Ending June 30, 1869.

From the annual report of the Hon. James Pollock, the Director of the United States Mint, which, under the date of September 29, has just been submitted to Secretary Boutwell, we take interesting extracts:—

The operations for the year ending June 30, 1869, were as follows:—

The deposits of bullion at the Mint and Branches during the fiscal year were as follows:—Gold, $31,223,249 76; silver, $1,790,453 49; total deposits, $33,253,703 25.

From this total a deduction must be made for the bullion redeposited, or bars made at one branch of the Mint and redeposited in another for coinage. Deducting the redeposits, the amount will be $32,940,258 00.

The coinage for the same period was as follows:—Gold coin, pieces, 1,181,802; value, $21,828,637 50; unparted and fine gold bars, $10,199,328 53; silver coin, pieces, 1,702,616; value, $840,746 50; silver bars, $734 190 67; nickel-copper and bronze coinage, pieces, 45,782,750; value, $1,279,055 00. Total number of pieces struck, 37,666,668; total value of coinage, $54,881,958 20.

The distribution of the bullion received at the Mint and branches was as follows:—

At Philadelphia, gold deposited, $3,681,960 34; gold coined, $3,178,637 50; fine gold bars, $130,141 91; silver deposited and purchased, $502,840 89; silver coined, $434,746 50; silver bars, $92,090 13; nickel-copper and bronze coinage, value, $1,279,055 00. Total deposits of gold and silver, $4,186,801 23; total coinage, $5,114,671 03; total number of pieces, 34,660,168.

At the Branch Mint, San Francisco, the gold deposits were $17,717,393 81; gold coined, $18,650,000 00; silver deposits and purchases, $352,344 74; silver coined, $406,000 00. Total deposits and purchases, $18,069,738 55; total coinage, $19,056,000 00; total number of pieces, 2,006,500.

The Assay Office in New York received during the year in gold bullion, $9,265,168 83; silver bullion, including purchases, $879,439 25. Total value received, $10,144,608 06; number of fine gold bars stamped, 6721; value, $9,221,914 30; silver bars, 5754; value, $642 100 55; total value of gold and silver bars stamped, $9,864,014 85.

At the Branch Mint, Denver, Colorado, the deposits for unparted bars were, gold, $795,566 38; silver, $54,528 63; total deposits, $850,895 01. The deposits at this Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, were $383,017 78; showing an increase of $467,377 23.

Prior to and since the recent Act of Congress changing this Branch from a Mint to an Assay Office, it has been engaged in melting, assaying and stamping gold and silver bullion, returning the same to the depositors in the form of unparted bars, bearing the Government stamp of weight and fineness. As an Assay Office it will meet all the demands of the miner, and promote as effectually the mining interests of the region as a Mint for coinage could possibly do.

At the Branch Mint, Charlotte, North Carolina, the deposits have been very limited, but are increasing. It is now in operation as an Assay Office; deposits being received, assayed, and returned to depositors in the form of unparted bars. The deposits for unparted bars were, gold, $2160 40.

The Branch Mints at Dahlonega, Georgia, and at New Orleans, Louisiana, have not been in operation since the close of the Rebellion. No necessity now exists for their continuance, either as Assay Offices or as Branch Mints.

The Branch Mint at Carson City, Nevada, is rapidly approaching completion. The machinery is nearly all in place, and operations will soon be commenced. Orders were issued to complete and put in operation as promptly as possible the Assay Department. This will be done. The superintendent of this Branch reports that they will be ready to open early in September; and this will probably be the case so far as the general operations are concerned; but the more complicated details in reference to the furnaces, assay apparatus, etc., will require some weeks longer.

From the peculiar character of the bullion that will be deposited for fine bars or coinage, the operative officers of this branch should be practical, experienced, and scientific men. The deposits will be generally of mixed bullion, with a gold fineness of two and one-half to forty-thousandths; silver, 940 to 960, and a small per centage of base metals, etc. This bullion, whether deposited for fine bars or coinage, must be refined, or refined and parted, according to the condition of the deposit. It does not seem likely that much, if any, parting will be done at Carson. The bars of mixed bullion being officially stamped with both gold and silver proportions, will be as salable in that form as if they were parted.

I regret that I am not able to report progress in the erection of the new Branch Mint building at San Francisco. It should be commenced at once and prosecuted, without further delay, to final completion.

The redemption of nickel-copper cents was continued during the fiscal year, payment being made therefor in the three and five-cent nickel coins. The amount thus redeemed was, in pounds, 103,536; value, $101,465 25. The redemption for the year ending June 30, 1868, was in value $280,482 04—a decrease of about one hundred and fifty per centum. This marked decrease indicates that the redundancy of these small coins has been greatly diminished; and that the amount now outstanding of the one and two-cent pieces was but little, if any, in excess of the actual demand for them. Existing laws provide for the redemption of the three and five-cent nickel-copper coins. No consideration of public interest or private convenience demands the redemption of the bronze one and two-cent pieces, or the substitution of a nickel one-cent piece for the bronze coin of that denomination.

I cannot concur in the recommendation of my predecessor for the redection and redemption of the minor coins by creating a fund for redemption out of the profits of such coinage heretofore paid into the Treasury of the United States.

The net profits of the nickel-copper and bronze coinage, and paid into the Treasury of the United States during the fiscal year, were seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The restoration of a silver currency "for change," in lieu of the postal or small note currency, would be an important adjuvant to a general resumption. But while the law stands as it is, fixing the weight of silver coins at so high a figure, no one can foresee when we shall have the pleasure of seeing and receiving silver. There is no legitimate reason why the premium on gold should exceed ten per cent., nor why specie payments could not be safely resumed in three months from this date. The people have confidence in their Government, and have patriotism enough to sustain and defend its credit.

It is not very easy to find a precedent, if we needed one, for such a policy as is indicated, for few nations have been brought to such a pass. We may mention one, however, which is Austria. That country, like the United States, has for the past eight years been using paper money, almost down to the last kreutzer. The Government is now replacing it with a silver currency at a reduction of real value. No doubt the people are greatly pleased with the change.

France, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland have also lately reduced their lesser silver coins. This they did, not to get rid of paper, to which they had not been driven, but because the relative value of silver had increased, so that they must either take that course or do without silver change. And while they were doing that they wisely reduced the intrinsic value considerably below the market rate for silver bullion, so as to be reasonably out of the reach of fluctuations, and not have to do the thing over again upon a lower basis.

The following is a statement of the coinage at the Mint of the United States, the Branch Mint, San Francisco, Assay Office, New York, and Branch Mint, Denver, during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1869:—

DENOMINATION.	Mint U. S. Philada.		Total.	
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
Gold—				
Double Eagles	183,525	$3,670,500	1,083,525	$21,270,500
Eagles	9,485	94,850	20,985	209,850
Half-Eagles	1,780	8,900	45,780	228,900
Three Dollars	2,525	7,575	2,525	7,575
Quarter Eagles	4,345	10,862	42,345	105,862
Dollars	5,925	5,925	5,925	5,925
Fine Bars	212	130,143	212	9,552,056
Unparted Bars	....	....	....	847,272
Total Gold	176,802	$3,308,779	1,181,302	$32,027,866
Silver—				
Dollars	231,350	$231,350	231,350	$231,350
Half Dollars	387,350	193,675	1,123,350	561,675
Quarter Dollars	16,560	4,138	93,560	23,138
Dimes	49,050	4,905	229,050	21,905
Half Dimes	10,550	528	10,550	528
Three Cent Pieces	5,050	152	5,050	152
Bars	716	92,090	716	734,191
Total Silver	700,616	$526,837	1,702,616	$1,574,937
Copper—				
Five Cent Pieces	22,025,000	$1,101,250	22,025,000	$1,101,250
Three "	2,146,000	64,380	2,146,000	64,380
Two "	1,730,750	34,615	1,730,750	34,615
One "	7,881,000	78,810	7,881,000	78,810
Total Copper	33,782,750	$1,279,055	33,782,750	$1,279,055
Total Coinage	34,660,168	$5,114,671	36,666,668	$34,881,958

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S CASE.—Before U. S. Commissioner C. P. Clarke, this morning, was arraigned Captain John Hibberd, of the ship Eliza McLaughlin, on the charge of committing an assault and battery on the stewardess. The accused was held in $1000 bail for a further hearing to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

THE EDWIN FORREST LIBEL SUIT.—The libel case of Edwin Forrest vs. *The Sunday Dispatch* was to have come up in the Nisi Prius Court this morning, but was postponed until to-morrow, on account of the absence of the "greatest tragedian of the age," whom the Court wished to interrogate as a witness. This promises to be a very interesting case.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The following real estate and stocks were sold this morning at the Merchants' Exchange by Messrs. Thomas & Sons:—

$1000 Harrisburg, P. M. J. and Lancaster Railroad ..... 91¾c.
$2000 Connecting Railroad Co. 6 per cent. ..... 85 pr. ct.
$7000 The Central Passenger Railway Co ..... 11 pr. ct.
25 shares Enterprise Insurance Co $17 50
100 shares Schuylkill Navigation Co., common 6 00
10 shares Pennsylvania Steel Co 60 50
8 shares Bank of North America 231 37
Dock Street Wharf on the River Delaware ..... $4100 a yr.
South " " " ..... 800 do.
Christian " " " ..... 300 do.
Washington " " " ..... 1200 do.
Arch " " River Schuylkill ..... 250 do.
Race " " " ..... 160 do.
LOT, Marshall street, between Venango and Tioga $250
Executors' Peremptory Sale—Estate of Evan Fox, deceased—LARGE and VALUABLE LOT, Girard avenue, between Franklin and Eighth streets $6000
HANDSOME MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 2919 West DeLancey place $16,900
WELL-SECURED REDEEMABLE GROUND RENT, $112 50 a year $1500
MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 1518 Wallace street $4200
GENTEEL THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 870 North Twentieth street $4400

A GOLD WATCH GONE.—Some individual, at present unknown, last night entered one of the rooms of the boarding-house No. 253 South Ninth street, and took therefrom a fine gold watch and chain. The owner can probably obtain it at the unknown's uncle's shop—sign, three gold den balls.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The wife of Samuel Baugh, Esq., of the firm of Pritchett, Baugh & Co., S. Second street, residing No. 2025 Chesnut street, retired in perfect health last evening, and died suddenly about 2 o'clock this morning, of rush of blood to the head.

BURGLARY.—At an early hour this morning the residence at the southeast corner of Seventh and Jefferson was burglariously entered and robbed of $100 in cash. No arrests.

WONDERFUL.—Another order was issued by Mayor Fox this morning, to the effect that the police should notify all of our citizens to cleanse their pavements.

OWNER WANTED.—There is a lot of valuable clothes and a bar of pig-iron awaiting owners at the Seventeenth District Station House.

SUDDEN DEATH.—John Gilroy, residing at Thompson and Newston streets, died suddenly about five o'clock this A. M. The Coroner has been notified.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

Assistant District Attorney Dwight prosecuting. Charles Schwartz was convicted of stealing a piece of goods from the front of a store, having been caught in the act. The defense pleaded that the prisoner was drunk, which, however, was of no avail.

James McGigeno, a model son, was convicted of assault and battery upon a police officer, who arrested him for beating his aged father.

Nisi Prius—Judge Williams.

In the case of Patterson vs. Clyde & Pierce, an action to recover for the loss of twelve bales of cotton, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict for the defendants.

Samuel H. Mellinger and wife vs. Andrew S. Cochran, Joseph W. Gipliman, William Sloan, and Samuel Sloan, Jr. An action to recover damages for an alleged malicious prosecution, it being complained that defendants prosecuted Mrs. Mellinger as a common scold, and the alderman before whom the charge was made, finding it to be unfounded, dismissed the case. On trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

The trial of George Mountjoy, for alleged frauds against the revenue laws, was resumed this morning. The accusations made by the Government were that the defendant had been engaged in removing whisky, upon which the tax had not been paid, from his distillery at Third and Charlotte streets, to a place other than a bonded warehouse, in a manner other than that provided by law, and aiding and abetting such removals, in violation of the act of Congress of 1868. The testimony went to show that in August last the revenue officers were visiting the distillery, and detecting irregularities in its management, had in view its seizure; but in the meantime, notwithstanding the strict surveillance of the officers, a large quantity of grain and a number of barrels of whisky were clandestinely removed. To prevent their seizure, and for the purpose of facilitating this removal, Mountjoy bribed the Government watchman to go riding with him, and leave the distillery to his (Mountjoy's) confederates.

These allegations were denied by the defense, who offered to prove that the grain was taken away because it was becoming heated and damaged at the distillery, and would have been returned if the officers had said they desired it, and that the whisky which was taken was beyond his control, being in the custody of the United States, and the removal was without his knowledge or connivance.

The case is yet on trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Pierce.

Assistant District Attorney Pratt prosecuting.

Prison cases were resumed this morning.

Edward Davis pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary.

John Hays was convicted of assault and battery upon Officer McCullough. This prisoner was yesterday sentenced to one year's imprisonment for the theft of a number of silver spoons. When Officer McCullough arrested him with these stolen goods in his possession he resisted and attempted to cut him with a knife, but was prevented by another officer coming up and striking him with a blackjack. It required three officers to effect the arrest.

Richard Page pleaded guilty to a charge of false pretenses. He attempted to obtain contributions for the Spring Garden Soup Society without having any authority to do so. He had a book containing many signatures, some of which were forged and others were genuine, he having succeeded in victimizing a number of persons.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec 7.—Stocks unsettled. Money 6@7 per cent. Gold, 122⅞. Five twenties, 1862, coupon, 115; do. 1864, do., 114⅜; do. 1865, do., 112½; do. do., new, 115¼; do. 1867, 115½; do. 1868, 115½; 10-40s, 108¾; Virginia 6s, new, 53⅜; Missouri sixes, 90; Canton Company, 50½; Cumberland preferred, 25½; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 99½; Erie, 27; Reading, 98⅜; Adams' Express, 57½; Michigan Central, 120½; Michigan Southern, 85⅞; Illinois Central, 134½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82½; Chicago and Rock Island, 107¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 186¾; Western Union Telegraph, 34¾.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Cotton easier; sales of 200 bales at 25@25½c. Flour dull and unchanged; sales of 7000 barrels. Wheat dull, and declined 1c.; sales of 37,000 bushels No. 2 at $1 30; winter red, $1 34@1 37. Corn quiet and easier at $1 10@1 11. Oats declining; sales of 24,000 bushels State at 65@65½c.; and Western at 63@64c. Beef quiet. Pork dull. Lard quiet. Whisky quiet at $1 06.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7.—Cotton quiet, and steady, and nominally 24½@24¾. Flour fairly active, but prices unchanged; Howard Street superfine, $4 75@5 12½; do. extra, $5 25@6 25; do. family, $6 25@7 25; City Mills Superfine, $5@5 75; do. extra, $5 50@6 25; do. family, $7@8 75; Western superfine, $4 75@5 12½; do. extra, $5 25@6; do. family, $6 25@7. Wheat dull; prime to choice red, $1 35@1 37. Corn dull at 88@90c. Oats firm at 56@60c. Rye, $1. Provisions entirely unchanged. Mess Pork, $33. Bacon—clear sides, 19½@19¾c.; shoulders, 15½@15¾c. Hams, 21c. Lard 13c. Whisky very quiet at $1 04@1 05.

WEDDING INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.
LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

A TREMENDOUS DISPLAY
OF
CHROMOS AND FANCY GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
JOHN R. NAGLE & CO.,
No. 630 ARCH STREET,
11 5 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

BARTRAM & FANTON'S
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES
ARE THE MOST DURABLE, THE LIGHTEST AND WILL PERFORM THE GREATEST RANGE OF WORK IN THE MOST SATISFACTORY MANNER.
SOLD AT $10 CASH, BALANCE $5 PER MONTH,
Or special discount for cash down; rented $4 per month
Also exchanged. Do not fail to examine them at
No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.
1127 stuth3mrp WM. T. HOPKINS.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The President and the Virginia Delegation—The Line and Staff Question—The Gunboat Matter—Still Another Dent at the Capital.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Interview with the President.

Despatch to Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—This morning Senators Johnson and Lewis, together with the members elect of the House of Representatives now in Washington and several members of both branches of the Virginia Legislature, conservative and radical, called upon the President to pay their respects and to thank him for the recommendation in his message concerning that Commonwealth. The Senators made brief addresses to this effect; also expressing the hope that the people of Virginia would in the future as now have his support and approbation. The President returned thanks for the compliment, and trusted the conduct of the State would fully justify him in his recommendation for her restoration to all the rights and privileges conferred on members of the Union.

After the presentation of the delegation to the President they requested that Judge Alexander Rives be appointed District Judge, under the new law, for the Fourth district. The President replied that Judge Rives was too old, to which remark Senator Lewis said Mr. Rives was sixty-three years of age, but was in good health, bodily and mentally, and in all respects qualified for the office. The delegation then withdrew.

Military Order.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Superintendent of Mounted Recruiting Service at Carlisle barracks has been ordered to send recruits to West Point, New York, for assignment to the cavalry detachment at that post.

Violation of Customs.

The Treasury Department this morning received information of the seizure by a special agent in Boston of 1350 pounds of nutmegs for violation of the Customs laws. J. Warren Bell and J. W. Elder, special agents of the Treasury Department, have been removed on account of some fraudulent transactions at New Orleans, in regard to the British brig Oriental.

Line and Staff.

The Line and Staff Board of the Navy submitted their report to the Secretary on Saturday. The report agrees that a certain number of staff officers shall rank as captains, commanders, lieutenant commanders, and lieutenants, and one as a commodore on the retired list. The grades of Assistant Surgeons and Paymasters and Passed Assistant Surgeons and Paymasters could not be agreed on, and was referred to the department for its arbitration. The question as to the rank of the executive officers in reference to the staff created a great deal of acrimonious discussion in the board, because of the recent case of Surgeon Green.

The line officers of the board contended that executive officers of ships should outrank all staff officers, whether on or off shore. This was manifestly great injustice, for an ensign might be executive officer of a ship, and be on shore, or on another ship, and outrank a paymaster or surgeon of 20 years standing in the service. It was finally agreed that executive officers should only take precedence of all staff officers when on their own ship

Uniform Election of Congressmen.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Senate held a caucus this morning for the purpose of reorganizing the committees. The only change of importance made were Morrill, of Maine, in place of Fessenden, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations; Cragin, of New Hampshire, in place of Grimes, chairman of Committee on Naval Affairs; and Schurz, of Missouri, on Foreign Relations, in place of Fessenden. Ferry, of Connecticut, takes the place of Cragin as chairman of Committee on Contingent Expenses.

The Committee on Elections has agreed to report a bill providing for the uniform election of Congressmen throughout the United States.

The idea is to have the elections take place in all the States on the same day. The bill fixes the first Tuesday in November, 1872, as the time when the law shall take effect. The committee appointed Messrs. Stevenson, Burlett, and Kerr as a sub-committee to brief the Louisiana election cases.

It is expected that nominations for nine United States District Judges and Judges of the Supreme Court will be sent to the Senate to-morrow.

The Spanish Gunboats.

District Attorney Pierrepont, who is now here, says there is no testimony in his possession to warrant the detention of the Spanish gunboats. He has repeatedly called upon the Peruvian Minister for evidence to sustain his charges, but has not received any. The case will come up in the United States Court at New York on the 20th inst.

Still Another Dent.

G. W. Dent, brother-in-law of the President, is here, applying for the office of Surveyor of the Port of San Francisco. Dent claims to be a resident of California.

The Admission of Virginia.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Reconstruction Committee of the Senate has arranged a meeting for Thursday next to consider the question of the admission of Virginia.

The Committee on Elections has appointed a subcommittee to examine and report on the testimony in the Louisiana contested election cases.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Mr. Morton introduced a resolution declaring the State of Virginia restored to her normal relations to the United States Union and entitled to representation in Congress.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.), introduced a bill to amend the Banking act and to promote the return to specie payments. It repeals the limitation of the amount of national bank notes and prevents the Secretary of the Treasury to issue additional notes, equal in amount to the greenbacks retired, but not to exceed fifty millions yearly.

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) introduced a bill making it a misdemeanor for a member of Congress to recommend any person for office, unless requested by the President or a head of department, and supported it at length.

Mr. Trumbull was followed by Mr. Davis, who referred to individual cases in which official incumbents in the Revenue service had been deprived of positions to which they were entitled by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The bill was then laid over and the Senate adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Immediately after the reading of the Journal, on motion of Mr. Schenck, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Ferry in the chair, for the purpose of distributing the President's message among the several committees.

The usual resolutions making such distribution were then offered by Mr. Schenck.

The resolutions having been read, Mr. Schenck said that if any member desired to discuss them he would yield the floor for that purpose, but he would prefer to have all the resolutions reported to the House, and agreed to without any general debate at this time.

Mr. Cox inquired whether, in those resolutions, the Committee of Ways and Means was to take charge of the matters connected with the resumption of specie payments, referred to in the message, or whether the Committee on Banking and Currency was to take charge of it?

Mr. Schenck replied that there was no special reference made to the subject in the resolutions. It seems to occupy a sort of debatable ground between the two committees. Legislation in relation to the public credit, to the bonds, to the securities, might or might not involve along with it, and probably would, some reference to the means by which specie payments might be approached. He had supposed that without entering on a debate on a debatable ground of that kind, it would be better to leave the two committees to endeavor by communicating with each other to dispose of that subject with some degree of unanimity of action between themselves. It might be that the House might think proper to raise another committee on the subject, but he hoped that that would not be considered necessary. The subject connected itself with the operation of the business and the duties of both committees.

FROM THE STATE.

The Murderer Fields—The Execution To-Day—No Hope of a Reprieve.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Dec. 7.—John Fields is to be executed to-day, at this place, for the murder of George Matthews, his brother-in-law, for which crime he was convicted in August last. There is scarcely any hope of Executive clemency reaching the prisoner; and if it does not do so within an hour's time, the unhappy man will be beyond any earthly aid.

[LATER.]

WILLIAMSPORT, Dec. 7.—Fields was executed the jail yard at noon to-day.

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPE.

Shipment of the Remains of Mr. Peabody.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Japanese Prince—A Verdict for Breach of Contract—An Extradition Case—Dr. Schoeppe Meeting in Chicago.

FROM EUROPE.

The Dalmatian Insurrection.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—It is again reported to-day that the Austrian Government has clear and overwhelming proof of the participation of Prussia in the recent Dalmatian insurrection.

The Peabody Remains.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The remains of Mr. Peabody will be removed from Westminster Abbey to the ship Monarch on Friday, and the steamer will sail on the following Sunday, the 12th.

Fenian Amnesty Meeting.

DUNDEE, Dec. 7.—A large Fenian amnesty meeting was held here last night. The usual speeches were made and resolutions adopted, but everything passed off quietly.

East Indian Affairs.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 7.—A despatch from Calcutta announces that the French Envoy in Anam has asked the authorities to cede to France the districts occupied by the French in that country.

French Libel Suit.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—The proprietors of the radical journal *Le Rappel* have been prosecuted on account of a libellous article on Charles Hugo which recently appeared in its columns.

FROM THE WEST.

The Japanese Prince.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—The Prince of Sodamazu and suite will leave to-morrow for New Brunswick, N. J., where they go to obtain a thorough scientific education.

Important Result of a Post Mortem.

Dr. Marshall, who made the post mortem examination of the body of Dorothea Vandenhoff, supposed to have died from poison, reports that her death resulted from disease of the lungs.

The Senter Case.

The court decides that it will not interfere in the case of Senter, and he will be executed on Friday. He killed a young girl to whom he was attached.

Explosion of a Mill.

The Rotary Bleaching paper mill, at Marseilles, Illinois, exploded last night, entirely demolishing the building, and killing Mrs. McDonald and Mrs. Wilson, dangerously wounding James C. Bratten and Miss Thompson, and slightly injuring several others.

Schoeppe Meeting in Chicago.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—The German physicians here call a meeting to secure the intervention of the Governor of Pennsylvania in the case of Dr. Schoeppe, sentenced to death in Carlisle.

Wife Murderer to be Hung.

The Supreme Court refuses to interfere in the case of Daniel Walsh, sentenced to be hung here on Friday for wife murder.

City Debt of Chicago.

The Mayor's message says the total city debt is ten million seven hundred thousand dollars, deducting the amount provided to be paid by taxation, six million one hundred thousand dollars.

The Blatchford Frauds.

Blatchford, implicated in the drawback frauds at the New York Custom House, promises to make a full confession to Judge Pierrepont. He says he will involve some of the most prominent merchants and politicians of New York.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Milk Adulteration.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—At the meeting of the Milk Producers' Association this morning, it was stated that 25 per cent of the milk in Boston was adulterated.

Breach of Contract.

In the Superior Court, John Rommel, Jr., of New York, sued William A. Wingate and another, of this city, for alleged breach of contract, in not accepting a vessel load of coal ordered by them and sent by plaintiff to their order, in April last, when it should have been sent in March. It appeared that the kind of coal ordered was not furnished; that the quantity furnished was greater than ordered; and that the lading of the vessel did not commence at the time agreed upon by the plaintiff. The judge gave a decision in favor of the defendants. He held that both the quantities and time and delivery were essential elements of the contract.

Fall of a Bridge—Workmen Injured.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 7.—The bridge over the river on the Portland and Kennebec Railroad, near this city, was burned last Wednesday and a new bridge was immediately commenced, intended to be finished for trains to-day, but as the last bench was being raised the guy held too taut and the bench fell, carrying with it the whole bridge, ten workmen, and the superintendent of the road. Five workmen were injured but none seriously.

Fire at Pittsfield, Me.

A fire at Pittsfield, last night, destroyed the storehouse of Symonds Bros., containing $6000 worth of bedsteads, and the storehouse of F. C. Parks, containing hay and flour. The entire loss is $10,000. Considerable snow has fallen and the drifts are heavy.

Tannery Burned in New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 7.—The tannery of J. & L. Plumer, at Haverhill, N. H., was burned last night. Loss $8000. Insurance $3000.

Fire in Providence—The Weather—Seizure of a Brewery.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 7.—The residence of Alvin Jenckes, on Broad street, at Central Falls, was destroyed by fire this morning at 3 o'clock. The family narrowly escaped.

A driving snow storm prevailed here last night, and there is sleighing to-day. The weather is clear and moderate.

John Bligh's Narragansett Brewery, in this city, was seized yesterday by General Ames for alleged violation of the revenue laws.

FROM NEW YORK.

The New York City Election.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The city election is progressing quietly. The weather is beautiful overhead, but there is eight inches of snow on the ground. All drinking saloons are closed, or supposed to be, according to law. There have been no disturbances, except at an early hour this morning, when Bartholomew Donohue, candidate for Alderman in the